The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD FOR: BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 4 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1915. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
9th ,,	India	8000	....	..
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ,,	India	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO CLOMOBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	21st Dec.	7th Jan. 15
HakusimaMaru	Noguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th Jan.15
Takata Maru	J. Deans	6719	10th. Jan.	22nd Jan.
Rangoon Maru	Y Nomura	5143	17th. Jan.	28th. Jan
Kiris Maru	B.T	3803	24th Jan.	5th Feb

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST, DRIVING ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY. (P O Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Lahore ..	6,947	....	20th Jan
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi ..	5,578	....	1st May

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	189
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	787

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS declared in respect of the last Triennium.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

VARELA, 4,645, Thursday, 7th Jan.

LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 8th January, * Direct.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 11th Jan. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday, 7th January, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrim, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,306 tons, about 8th January, calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5th January, 1915.

NEW YEAR 1915

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about
S. S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F. Osborne	5th Jan. 1915.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th. March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,398	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R.26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. LAMP OILS. B. O C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

But facts are chiels that winna ding
An' downa be disputed. BURNS

PYRENE

"THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER KNOWN"

THE ADMIRALTY

Over 2,000 PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have been supplied to the Admiralty for
DOCKYARDS,
BLOCKHOUSES,
ROYAL NAVAL AIR STATIONS,
COAST DEFENCE STATIONS,
ROYAL NAVAL STORES, Etc., Etc.

THE WAR OFFICE

Over 3,000 PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have been supplied to the War Office for
AMMUNITION PARKS,
SUPPLY COLUMNS,
WIRELESS STATIONS,
ENGINEERING STORES,
STORE DEPOTS, Etc., Etc.

THE MOTO TRANSPORT

EVERY MOTOR CAR ARMED, AMBULANCE, PASSENGER CAR, MOTOR LORRY or STORE TRANSPORT in use with the British Forces in France and Belgium is fitted with

PYRENE

"THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER KNOWN."

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 294

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Heading count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE The College re-opens on 6th January. Enrolment daily. Write or call for Prospectus. 80, Esplanade Road. 4934

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

CLASSES FOR MARRIED HINDU LADIES.—The Educational Classes of Mrs. Nicambe for married Hindu ladies re-open on January 4th in the library of the Students' Brotherhood, Girgaum Back Road, (Dr. Prabhakar's Bungalow), at 1 p.m. The Home Nursing class will begin on Monday, January 7th, at 2.30 p.m., and will be conducted by Dr. KASHIBAI NAVRANGE, B.A., L.M. & S.
Hindu ladies are requested to join early 3082

WANTED.

NURSE for baby; must be pure English, and experienced.—State salary and references to Mrs. GRAVES LAW, 3097

WANTED JUNIOR SALESMEN for various departments. Cowasjee Bros. competent men. Apply EVANS, FRASER & Co., 4936

WANTED a GRADUATE with Science, also an S. T. C. or S. T. C. D. Apply sharp to HEAD MASTER Union High School, Surat. 4922

WANTED CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS with knowledge of Bookkeeping and Typewriting on Rs. 30-35. Apply "ALLAH" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3091

WANTED a thoroughly experienced and trustworthy European Nurse for a child of 21/2 and a young baby. Apply giving full particulars, references etc, to Mrs. RATTRAY, c/o 45th Sikhs, Dera Ismail Khan, N. W. F. P. 3092

WANTED immediately.—EFFICIENT TEACHER to teach English in Standards V & VI. Good knowledge of Latin highly desirable.—Apply to A. H. S., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4937

WANTED.—An ex-SOLDIER, EUROPEAN, PENSIONED, for POST of INSPECTOR. Apply personally to the Branch Manager, ARMY AND NAVY STORES, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4938

WANTED.—A HEADMASTER for the Protestant Orphanage and Brigade School, Secunderabad. Trained European or Anglo-Indian, Church of England preferred. Salary Govt. rupees 200 a month (no quarters).—Apply Rev. B. D. BEELEY, Chaplain, Secunderabad. 3094

WANTED—Two Sub-overseers for Jhansi District Board. Submit applications to undersigned with qualifications and testimonials.
Period of residence in the United Provinces to be stated in the applications. Pay Rs. 30, plus Rs. 15 horse allowance: total Rs. 45 p. m. per head. SECRETARY, District Board, Jhansi, U. P. 3095

WANTED by January 4th for the IX and X classes, three trained Graduates to teach:
1. Geography.
2. Mathematics.
3. English with Arabic as a 2nd language.
Applicants should state clearly the subjects they took in their degree examination. Preference will be given to candidates who apply personally before January 3rd. Law students and undergraduates need not apply.
Apply to the HEAD MASTER M. A. O. College, Aligarh, U. P. 3096

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) aged 6 months. Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers. 3090

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WELL-BRED FOX TERRIER DOG. Ten months old, also pups 6 weeks old. Apply to Box No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4933

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Two large well-arranged flats in RAFIYA MANZIL, Wodehouse Road, Rent Rs. 245 and Rs. 305. For further particulars, apply to Mr. MISTRY, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 4896

TO LET FURNISHED ROOM with balcony with English couple. Central position in Fort, all modern conveniences, and excellent table. Apply immediately to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

TO BE LET:—THIRD FLOOR (one big hall two side rooms and one cook room, etc..) and fourth floor (one hall and three small rooms) open on East and West in Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School Hornby Road. Apply to SECRETARY G. T. CHARITIES, Holichakla, Fort.

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.
A few single rooms are now available.
Terms from Rs. 150 per month.
SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.
Telephone No. 2550.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.
TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.		Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H. M.				1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr.	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.25
20.37	,,	Muttra	,,	5.45
23.20	,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.18	,,	Ferozepore Cantonment	,,	22.13
8.56	,,	Lahore Cantonment West	,,	20.32
11.17	,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
14. 0	,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49	,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.33
19.10	,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13	,,	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*		Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1.2.3. H. M.				1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
11.25	,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	2.11
5.27	,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7.26	,,	Ambala Cantonment †	Arr.	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.		Dep.	20.45
0.30	Arr.	Kalka †	Dep.	19.30
			Arr.	18.40
		Simla	Dep.	15.10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.
†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For timings ↑ Up trains read from bottom to top of columns.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888,

AS MODIFIED UPTO THE 1ST MAY, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified upto the 1st May 1912, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of February, 1915, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines in substitution for the existing regular lines of the public street known as Benham Hall Lane from Girgaum Road to Sandhurst Road.
A plan of this street showing the existing regular lines of the street and the fresh lines proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.
Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Dated this 4th day of January, 1915.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the purchase of various sorts of WASTES collected at our Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., New City of Bombay Manfg. Co., Ltd., New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ltd., and the Sun Mills, Ltd., on account and at the risk of Messrs. W. Wolf & Sons and Salomon Brothers, Limited, will be received at our Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1915, where Forms of Tender and Schedule can be obtained.
BRADBURY & CO.

NOTICES.

GEORGE V. BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N. W. PROVINCES AT ALLAHABAD.

Notice of Meeting ordered under Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act.

No. 668 of 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE TUDBALL.

In the matter of the Bank of Upper India, Ltd., and the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order dated the 23rd day of December 1914 made in the above matter, the Court directed a Meeting to be convened of the Creditors of the above Bank for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the said Bank and such Creditors. (A copy of which scheme is hereto annexed) and that such Meeting will be held at the Bank premises at Meerut on Thursday the 4th day of March 1915 at the hour of 10-30 a.m., at which time and place all such creditors are respectively directed to attend.
Any such creditor may attend the meeting and vote thereat either in person or by Proxy. Form of Proxy is attached hereto. Proxies must be lodged with the Managing Director at the Registered Office of the Bank at Meerut not later than noon on Tuesday the 2nd day of March 1915. By the said order the District Judge of Meerut is appointed Chairman of such Meeting or failing him the Additional District Judge of Meerut and the Chairman is directed to report the result thereof to the Court. The scheme as approved by the Meeting will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

By order,
(Sd.) COLIN L. M. SMITH,
Deputy Registrar.

Dated Allahabad,
The 23rd day of December, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N. W. PROVINCES.

In the matter of an application of the Bank of Upper India, Limited, under Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act.

Annexure A to affidavit of W. WESTON.

PARTICULARS OF SCHEME.

The replies of the creditors of the Bank to the tentative scheme circulated by the Committee of the Depositors having been so largely favourable it is evidently the wish of the majority that the Bank should resume business.
On consideration however it was decided that the abovementioned scheme could be improved to the interest of all concerned. After careful deliberation and consultation it was resolved to suggest the following as the most likely plan to meet the circumstances and place the Bank on a sound financial basis.
The audit of the Bank's accounts just concluded, and the report of the auditors thereon proves that the Bank is absolutely sound financially, and after making drastic provision for Bad and Doubtful debts, has a balance including Share-holders Capital of assets over liabilities of over twelve lacs of Rupees. This will be seen on reference to the Balance Sheet together with the Auditor's Report copies of which are attached to this memorandum.
The Scheme submitted for your approval is as follows:—

1. FLOATING DEPOSITORS CURRENT ACCOUNT.

That all floating depositors operate their current accounts from the date of resumption of business, upto 25 per cent of the total amount at their credit. That a further 25 per cent shall be available for the same purpose at the expiration of 12 months, a further 25 per cent at the expiration of 18 months, and the balance at the end of two years. No Interest to be paid on those accounts. (The effect of this will be that the floating depositors will have one quarter of their money to operate at once and the whole within two years).
Note:—It will be optional to floating depositors to accept these terms or those offered to the fixed depositors.
2. Fixed Depositors.—Fixed Depositors to be offered the option of:—
(a) Preference Shares bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum interest to be paid half yearly.
(b) Debentures bearing interest at 4½ per cent per annum interest to be paid half yearly. These debentures to be redeemable after 10 years at par but reducible *pari passu* by such amount of the Bank's assets as may have been made available for this purpose during the year. Fractional amounts of less than Rs. 100 in the accounts of both preference Share-holders and debenture-holders to be treated as Fixed deposits at 4 per cent subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Three Trustees who shall not be Share-holders to be appointed by the Debenture-holders nominated from amongst themselves, whose duty shall be to see that the above provisions are duly carried out so long as any debenture remains unpaid.
Note:—The Preference Shares and Debentures as above detailed would be negotiable securities at will.
3. ORDINARY SHARE-HOLDERS.—Ordinary Share-holders to receive no profits until all debentures are paid off. (It must be observed however that the profits of the Bank which will be accumulating during this period, will probably allow of a substantial Bonus being ultimately declared additional to Dividend).

(Sd.) DAMODAR DAS.
(Sd.) HAFIZ FASIH-UDDIN.
(Sd.) BENSON BAKER.
(Sd.) ROCKWELL CLANCY.
(Sd.) PEAREY LAL.
(Sd.) S. B. DIKHSHIT.
(Sd.) J. C. BUTCHER.

21st December, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N. W. PROVINCES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF UPPER INDIA LIMITED, AND THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.

I ——— the undersigned of ———
We
(a) Creditor (s) in the abovenamed Bank of Upper India Limited, hereby
my
appoint ——— of ——— as ———
our
Proxy to vote for ——— at the Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bank to be
me
us
held at Meerut on Thursday, the 4th day of March, 1915, at 10-30 A.M., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the proposed scheme of arrangement referred to in the Notice convening the Meeting and at such
for
Meeting or any adjournment thereof to vote ——— and
against
my
in ——— name accept the said scheme either with or without such modification
our
my
as ——— proxy may approve.
our
Dated the ——— day of ——— 191

———*Signature.*

ONE ANNA STAMP.

NOTE.

1. The proxy must be signed and lodged with the Managing Director of the Company at Meerut not later than 12 O'clock noon on the 2nd day of March 1915.
2. Any alteration in the proxy must be initialled.
3. The person to whom the proxy is given must be a creditor of the Bank and must attend the Meeting in person to represent you.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 581.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF AN INSOLVENT, SUCH AS BETEL-NUTS, DRY GINGER, DRY COCOA-NUT PIECES, FODDER, WEIGHING SCALE, ETC.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Abdul Satar Haji Abdul Sakoor, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th JANUARY, 1915, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), at Katha Bazar, Mandvi, all the stock-in-trade of the said Insolvent, such as—
A large lot of dry ginger, betel-nuts, dry coccoanut pieces, and a large lot of dry coccoanuts, stored in a godown, fodder, weighing scale, gadlas, takias, mehta box, copying press, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th January, 1515.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The AUCTION SALE of landed property at Baba Dhabu Street, near Ful Gully advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.

Practice Session.....8 to 9 a.m.
Ladies only.....9-30 to 10-30 a.m.
Evening Session.....6 to 8
Night do. .....9-30 to 11-30
Club do. .....6 to 8 (Thursday
Sunday Morning .....9 to 11. Evening
Beginners will not be allowed to skate at evening and night sessions.
Band in Attendance.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
MAY YOHE
LITTLE MONA
MAX and HIS MA-IN-LAW
"SUFFRAGETTE"
War Budget, Comics, etc.
Thursday, 7th January.
The Charming American Comedienne,
GERTRUDE GEBEST.
First appearance in Bombay and by Special public desire
Miss ADDIE LENNARD,
Late of the Bandmann Opera Co. will appear for
4 NIGHTS ONLY 4
In a budget of new Songs and Dances. This will be her farewell appearance in India.
Monday * Wednesday * Saturday
No 10 o'clock Show.
MATINEE SATURDAY 4-30 p.m.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Tennyson's Dream of Fair Women.

Briannia and the Allies.

Under the distinguished patronage of:—
His Excellency The Governor & Lady Willingdon.
Lady Peirse,
Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Monday, 11th January 1915. 9-45 P.M.

In aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and The Nava Fund of the Women's Branch of The Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund.
Plan at ROSE & Co

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

To-Night! Grand Holiday Programme.
A Fine Treat for the New Year Holidays.
A SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF ORIENTAL LIFE
SAVED FROM THE HAREM
3,500 FEET OF THRILLS.
Packed full of sensational incidents that will make you just "sit up" with excitement.
SEE "OUR LADS IN BLUE,"
Attacking and Capturing a Fort after a
BRILLIANT HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT.
Important items of interest specially compiled for the AMERICA-INDIA. OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS. See how Airships are employed as the eyes of the Army in modern warfare.
3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Prize Show—Saturday & Sunday at 5-30.

SHORT STAY !!!

TO-NIGHT 9-30 S. T. EVERY NIGHT
Prof. CHATRE'S
NEW INDIAN CIRCUS
GILDER TANK, near GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.
SELECT PROGRAMME
For the NEW YEAR'S WEEK.
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 S. T.
D. K. CHATRE, Proprietor.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.
PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.
WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.

No developments are reported to-day, and it is possible we shall have to wait a day or two for a summary of the business which transpires between Liverpool and New York, before anything like an intelligent estimate can be formed regarding Liverpool's attitude in assisting to maintain rates or otherwise. Liverpool merchants have recognised for some time past, that in spite of the huge American crop in sight, there is no pressure to sell on the part of the holders, and it has been found impossible to do any business on an importing basis. The firmness of the American holders is of course not the only factor which influences cotton being freely exported. The big crop and small exports have caused congestion in the States, and in consequence shipments to Liverpool have been subject to serious delays, drafts, in some cases, falling due before the arrival of the goods. Then from the purchasers point of view, a certain risk is entailed in holding stocks of cotton in Liverpool warehouses owing to war riskr. Happily the chance of danger in this direction is remote but even cotton operators possess nerves, and the feeling prevails, though perhaps not openly admitted, it is more prudent not to hold large stocks in Liverpool at present. When, therefore, sellers don't want to sell and buyers don't want to buy, a position is arrived at which materially restricts the hedge selling and gives a steady tone to a market in which there is really nothing doing. So long as the measre spot supplies are sufficient for the present limited trade requirements of spinners, it is entirely in the interests of the Home market to allow the States to bear the epense of carrying the surplus. For this reason Liverpool cannot be expected to hold more than a very moderate stock for some time to come.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York, Jan. 2nd.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,626,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,294,000

FUTURES.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

Was closed on 2nd instant.

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May	Oct.
31st Dec. Close	7·80	7·98	8·42
2nd Jan. Close	7·93	8·12	8·55
	pl. 13	pl. 14	pl. 13

BOMBAY MARKET.

A little mild excitement was got up in the local cotton market yesterday afternoon, when prices were forced up by jobbers and speculators buying freely, owing to the scarcity of delivery orders in the bazar. Both European and Japanese Houses are inclined to sell at the enhanced rates, the prevailing opinion being, that prices will again give way when delivery orders are placed on the bazar.

We quote:—

Good Broach (January), Rs. 183.
F. G. Bengal (January), Rs. 125.
Fine Bengal (March), Rs. 135.
Khangaum Akola (January), Rs. 155.
Khangaum Akola (March), Rs. 151/2.

ARRIVALS.

Friday 1st & Saturday 2nd 1915

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,330
Central India	101
Barsi & Nagpur	1,209
Berar	579
Central Provinces	1,848
Dhollera	14
Broach	—
Compta & Dharwar	268
Westerns	—
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	4,194
Sind	422
Total..	9,965
Total for 2 days	9,965
" to date since 1st September	2,49,591
" same time last season	9,15,159

ARRIVALS OF COTTON, PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	2 Day's Total.	6 Days.	Since 1st Jan 1914	Same period last year
Cotton	9,965 bls.	....	....	24,478
Wheat	15,395 Cwts.	....	....	4,547
Linseed	712	....	....	7,918
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	1,341	....	....	312
Gingellyseed	4,293	....	....	27,809
Poppyseed	—	....	....	12
Groundnut	6,701	....	....	25,469
Castorseed	3,292	....	....	5,858
Rice	6,679	....	....	5,544
Myrabollams	2,696	....	....	1,612
Cottonseed	39,927	....	....	31,733
Mowraseed	478	....	....	1,554
Gram	726	....	....	5,013
Joowari	8,747	....	....	4,961
Barley	81	....	....	—
Maize	95	....	....	—

SHARE MARKET.

Closing quotations for February settlement.

Manekji	Petit	1765
Framji	Petit	1245
Standard		902½
David		497½
Kohinoor		675
Colaba		1300
Fazulbhoy		386½
Ahm. Advance		780
Swadeshi		1395
Central India		1755

Quotations for cash delivery:—

Central India (5 per cent.) Pref	485
Tata Iron Ord	96½
Tata Iron Defd.	206
Tata Iron Pref. (6 per cent.)	156
Tata Hydro Ord	1170
Tata Hydro Pref. (7 per cent.)	1170
Port Cannings	790
Govt. Paper	93¼ to 93¾
Tapty Valley	570
Central Provinces	110½
Bombay Burmah	915
Bombay E. Tramway	218

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The Calcutta Share Market has reopened to-day under restricted conditions. There was a good assembly of brokers and conditions appeared to be exceptionally and surprisingly healthy. Jute shares showed very good considerable strength, there being more buyers than sellers and there was generally an upward tendency. Coal shares were steady; where contraction occurred, it had to be done at an advance. There was no tendency to settling. No actual transactions on tea took place but an enquiry appears to be springing up.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready.....1s. 3 27/32d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 7/8d.
T. T. Forward.....1s. 3 27/32d. Feb.

Banks' Buyin Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 4 months' ready.. 1s. 4 15/32d,
Francs 3 m-s. do.....173 1/2 nominal.
30 d-s. Hongkong.....130 3/4d.
Do. Shanghai .....166 1/4d.
60 d/s Yokohama.....146 3/4 to 147.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady and business was reported at Rs. 93½ (clean picas).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds, changed hands at Rs. 98¾ (1914).

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year, including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year, amount to Rs. 19,50,307 which have been disposed of as follows:—

In payment of a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum including Bonus to shareholders Rs. 16,00,000.

Transferred to Pension Fund Rs. 50,000.

Carried forward to next half-year Rs. 3,00,307.

Total Rs. 19,50,307.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S CIRCULAR.

GOLD.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. writing from London on December 10th state, the influx of gold to the Bank of England from abroad was again only moderate.

Receipts were anounced as follow:—

Dec. 3rd £678,000 in bar gold.
Dec. 3rd £48,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Dec. 4th £9,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Dec. 5th £7,000 in bar gold.
Dec. 8th £85,000 in bar gold, etc.
Dec. 9th £48,000 in bar gold etc.

A further £1,000,000 was set aside on account of the Treasury Currency Note Reserve, making a reduction on balance of £125,000. The total set aside as above now amounts to £15,500,000.

The following official notification has been made:—

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia having agreed to receive on behalf of the Bank of England deposits of Gold, the Bank are prepared to purchase, on the basis of £3-17-9 per oz. Standard, such Gold Bullion as may be deposited to their order in the name of the Commonwealth Trasurer. The Gold is to be deposited with the Federal Treasury at Melbourne, and with the Commonwealth Bank at the capital cities other than Melbourne. The Bank of England are also prepared to purchase Sovereigns of legal tender weight deposited as above in the name of the Commonwealth Treasurer."

An advance of a sum representing 97 per cent. of the value of the Gold Bullion and of the Sovereigns is to be paid on account, and the balance adjusted on delivery of the Gold in London, after deduction of the expenses of shipment, etc. to this country.

The use of the word "purchase" in regard to sovereigns suggests an unusual method of dealing with coin legally current throughout the British Empire.

As, however, it is intended that coins of legal current weight, thus deposited, should change hands on the basis of their face value, the arangement merely affords facilities for placing sovereigns to the credit of the Bank of England in Australia, subject to reimbursement of the expense attaching to transit home.

The net import of gold into India for the month of November, 1914, was £5,600. (approximately).

SILVER.

The tone has continued fairly good.

Purchases on account of China have afforded some competition, and have put a little animation into the market.

The demand for this quarter arises from the approach of the Chinese New Year, the date of which is always fixed to fall when the moon is at its full, nearest to February 12th. On the next occasion, the New Year commences on the 14th February, 1915.

The recurrence of this festival each year is accompanied with a settlement of outstanding accounts between the Chinese. They are keen speculators, and holders of cash naturally attempt to tighten rates at this period, and silver has to be bought in this market as a counter stroke.

The silver may or may not be shipped actually to China. In any case, buying goes on more or less until the contending parties come to terms.

For this reason, any hardening effect upon prices from these purchases, made just before the Chinese New Year, may prove but temporary, for the silver thus acquired, or a portion of it, may be re-sold when the cash holder has lost his power to squeeze.

The amount of supplies each day this week has been singularly unequal, and as demand also has been erratic, the result was curious. The price has risen when supplies have been large and fallen when they were exceptionally small.

The Indian Bazaars ceased to take much interest when the price reached 23½d. on December 7th, and China buying orders did not suffice to maintain the rate.

Indian Currency Returns have been issued as follow:—

Notes in Circulation Nov. 30th 61,19 lakhs and Dec. 7th 60,39 lakhs.

Reserve in Silver Coin Nov. 30th 30,68 lakhs and Dec. 7th 30,00 lakhs.

Gold Coin and Bullion Nov. 30th 8,86 lakhs and Dec. 7th 8,74 lakhs.

East Indian Securities Nov. 30th 10,00 lakhs and Dec. 7th 10,00 lakhs.

Gold in England Nov. 30th 7,65 lakhs and Dec. 7th 7,65 lakhs.

Securities in England Nov. 30th 4,00 lakhs and Dec. 7th 4,00 lakhs.

The stock in Bombay is 4,100 bars, as compared with 3,800 last week.

A shipment of 200,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Dec. 4 23 cash; Dec. 5 23 1/16 cash; Dec. 7 23 1/4 cash; Dec. 8 23 1/4 cash; Dec. 9 23 1/16 cash; and Dec. 10 23 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 23.125 cash.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

German Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Jan			Jan		
M.	4	m 1 4	29 2	4	m 7 9	19 1
		0 58a	26 3		0 42a	16 7
Tu.	5	m 1 36	29 0	5	m 7 42	18 8
		1 40a	26 2		7 17a	16 8
W.	6	m 2 10	28 7	6	m 8 18	18 1
		2 25a	26 0		7 55a	17 6
Th.	7	m 2 47	28 0	7	m 8 59	18 3
		3 18a	25 8		8 41a	18 10
F.	8	m 3 28	27 4	8	m 9 50	19 9
		4 23a	25 4		9 40a	20 10
Sat	9	m 4 15	26 9	9	m 10 52	17 9
		5 40a	25 4		10 58a	21 2
Sun	10	m 5 12	26 1	10		
		7 5a	25 9		0 2a	17

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 4 (Monday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 14m
" 5 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 15m
" 6 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 15m
" 7 (Thursday	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 16m
" 8 (Friday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 17m
" 9 (Saturday).	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 17m
" 10 (Sunday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 18m

Phases of the Moon:—First Quarter 1914 December 24th 1h.5h. 8m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 1st. 1915 5h 50-5m. p.m. Last Quarter Jan. 9thm.2h. 42-6m. am New Moon January 15th 8h. 11-9p.m

The Nawab of Bahawalpur; was at the House of Commons the other day, when the Under-Secretary for India, Mr. Charles Roberts, aided by Mr. Theodore Morison, was doing the honours and explaining to the little fellow the story of the paintings, in which he was much interested, for he likes pictures and even draws himself. He speaks English well, better indeed than Hindustani. He has been receiving education in England, but is shortly returning to India, where he will go to the Aitchison College at Lahore.

B. G. DESAI'S

MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS SPECIAL CLASS.

For School-going and Ex-students (male and female) appearing in March 1915.

Meets from 7th January 1915

In the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, (near C. P. Tank opposite Hira Baug, Kandewadi).

Lucid and Interesting Methods.

Time:—8 to 9 a. m. (S. T.) daily (except Saturdays.)

Fee for the whole term ending 8th March 1915 Rs. 4 in Advance.

Names should be registered with B.G. DESAI during class-hours.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 4.

The disturbance over North-west India is feebly marked and the weather has been dry practically everywhere.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th January 1915 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north; night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is generally in defect; day temperature has become normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner, Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal at a few stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts; night temperature is also above normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Conditions have again become slightly unsettled in north-west India and moderate to heavy cloud has appeared in the western half of the Punjab and in lower Sind.

Isolated showers are possible in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 4th of January 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	69.4	59.9	72	0.03	0.40	—1.33
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.4	46.5	66	..	0.3	—0.02
Rawalpindi	71.2	36.8	39	..	4.14	2.79
Lahore	68.6	41.2	79	..	1.07	0.52
Hissar	68.8	39.7	69	..	0.02	..
Ambala	67.7	37.1	68	..	0.29	—1.09
Delhi	67.5	44.5	69	..	0.38	—0.31
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.4	43.8	67	..	0	—0.46
Mainpuri	71.9	41.4	73	..	0.04	—0.65
Jhansi	73.6	44.0	63	..	0	—0.46
Cawnpore	72.4	43.3	84	..	0	—0.70
Allahabad	74.6	45.8	72	..	0	—0.65
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—	72.1	41.8	92	..	0.52	0.33
Jacobabad	74.3	55.3	46	..	0.55	0.38
Karachi	68.8	49.2	67	..	0.49	0.02
Ajmer	73.7	43.1	57	..	0.12	—0.28
Jaipore	73.4	48.6	43	..	0.28	—0.04
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.6	56.3	65	..	0.09	0.03
Dwarka	79.2	57.1	73	..	0	—0.49
Veraval	80.6	43.3	33	..	0.21	—0.07
Rajkot	87.6	50.4	48	..	0	—0.32
Bhavnagar Para	85.3	56.7	69	..	0.70	0.51
Surat	83.4	56.1	42	..	0	—0.21
Ahmedabad	82.4	46.0	48	..	0.05	—0.15
Dessa	76.6	45.8	45	..	0.45	0.07
Neemuch	61.9	49.6	62	..	0.85	0.27
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.1	49.3	63	..	0	—0.86
Sangor	79.8	53.6	39	..	0	—0.04
Hoshangabad	88.7	51.8	59	..	1.34	0.86
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	88.9	59.6	45	..	0.59	—0.71
Amraoti	86.3	61.5	44	..	0.30	—0.89
Nagpur	84.3	54.3	55	..	2.44	1.09
Chanda	86.5	54.4	68	..	0.33	—0.80
Raipur	81.7	54.6	72	..	0.08	—0.83
KONKAN—	84.1	68.1	76	..	0.18	—0.31
Bombay	88.3	68.1	56	..	0.42	—0.17
Ratnagiri	84.3	68.7	80	..	1.43	0.29
Mormugao	85.9	62.8	94	..	5.67	3.78
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	88.4	58.8	50	..	1.78	1.10
Malegaon	85.2	52.3	52	..	1.66	0.67
Ahmednagar	87.0	53.4	68	..	0.55	—0.50
Poona	85.8	59.1	57	..	3.36	1.87
Sholapur	85.4	60.5	61	..	2.79	1.60
Bijapur	82.4	56.5	55	..	3.77	1.95
Belgaum	85.5	56.1	42	..	1.13	0.31
Aurangabad	87.8	56.8	64	..	0.70	—0.04
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.2	60.1	83	..	0.18	—0.87
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON—	88.6	68.7	59	..	3.45	0.18
Mangalore	87.8	..	81	..	3.83	—2.07
Calicat	87.5	69.8	68	..	11.93	3.97
Cochin	80.0	72.5	93	0.07	15.16	—3.03
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	81.4	63.8	81	..	0.66	—5.39
Maslipatam	89.8	60.1	73	..	2.67	0.59
Bellary	87.7	61.7	94	..	2.52	—1.98
Cuddapah	83.7	67.6	83	..	14.80	4.44
Madras	83.9	51.6	69	..	1.58	—1.78
Bangalore	87.0	58.1	69	..	2.86	—1.60
Coimbator	86.7	67.0	70	..	4.79	—2.93
Trichintam oly	82.5	69.1	88	..	17.97	9.06
Negapao	..	..	..	..	..	..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 4th January 1915 was 30.189 inches

For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 3rd January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.948 Inches.
Temperature of Air	75.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.4 "
Dew Point	59.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.587 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	0—0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2 "
Minimum do. do.	66.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, NNW, NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	169 "

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3rd.		
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	Kobe Nov. 27
Jan. 4.		
Caithness	Ridler	Karachi Jan. 1.
Sikh	Elliott	Karachi Jan. 1.
Bahrein	Bonnett	dahe Dec 3. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Aviemoor	Williams	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. Metcor	Remmersen	Singapore
S. S. Lawoe	Smith	Jedah
S. S. Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer	Beme	for	Rangoon
"	Hellas	for	Bangkok
"	Prudua	for	Zanzibar
"	Saigon Maru	for	Kobe.
"			

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

S. S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor(2,545 tons, Captain R. Remmersen, will sail to-day for Singapore in ballast.

S. S. Lowoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1,377 tons, Captain W. P. Smith, will sail to-day for Jeddah with a gkeneral cargo.

S. S. Circassia:—The steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Saigon Maru:—The steamer Saigon Maru, 3,311 tons, Captain T. Yamaguchi, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe which port she left on Nov. 27 with a general cargo.

S. S.Caithness:—The steamer Caithness, 2,222 tons, Captain J. Ridler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on Jan. 1st with ballast.

S. S. Sikh:—The steamer Sikh 3,288 tons, Captain G. F. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she left on Jan. 1 with ballast.

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bounet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah which port she left on Dec. 21, with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 685 deck passengers.

S. S. City of Karachi:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Karachi, outward bound, passed Suez on the 3rd instant, and is due to arrive in Bombay in the evening of the 14th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, January 4th, 1915.

Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani D. M.
Nirvana	Adenne	M. M. & Co
Earl of Forfar	Harry	J. Finlay & Co
Euphobia	Stevens	W. & A. G. & Co
Ethelwolf	Boyle	Chagandas & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. Y. K.
Ischia	Paoletti	
Kansas	Lassalle	K. Nixon & Co
Telunga	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Hakushika Maru	Naguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha.
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Circassia	Osborne	W & A. G. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Querimba	Bamber	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Pandua	Handcock	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amazon	Beseri	
Angus	Lazzelle	A. Yule & Co.
Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co.
Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Aviemoor	Williams	Jeewandas & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co.
Cocconada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Flor di Diu	Aboo	Purshotam & Co.
Glenelg	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Goodhope	Harding	K. N. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Katue	Lerile	
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Ocean	Christansen	Bombay Co
R. Nordrank		F. F. Campbell & Co.
Sanctoria	Wora	Andrew Yule.
Sandon Hall	Rowlands	W. & A. G. & Co
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Co
Umballa	Boswell	M. M. & Co
Umaria	Elton	M. M. & Co
Zoroastrian	Orborne	Muncherjee & Sons

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

India (s) 19 bales, sheep and goat skins, H. A. Oomar and Sons; 36 bales, cow hides, V. Esmail & Co.; 34 hogsheads, 6 casks, chutney, N. K. Jassawala; 33 cases, opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 35 cwts., fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 36 cwts., fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy; 240 cwts., turmeric, 24 cwts., black pepper, 2 cwts., cardamoms, M. A. Kayum; 47 cwts., olibanum, 18 cwts., hiraduckan, A. H. Mawjee & Co.; 20 cwts., apricot kernels, Mr Jafferbhoy; 90 cwts., mica, Towner Jones & Co.; 186 cwts., sandalwood chips, Sorabjee Nowrojee & Co.; 75 cwts., gunm olibanum, 45 cwts., gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 4,004 cwts., linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 12 cwts., indigo, H. S. M. Habib; 4 bales, sheep skins, 38 bales, cowhides, R. M. Kooka; 17 bales, cowhides, H. M. H. Oosman; 100 bales, cowhides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons.

FOR BOSTON.

India (s) 200 cwts., Cajoo kernels, R. Damjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

India (s) 406 cwts., gum arabic, R. Damjee & Co.; 3 bales, woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR HULL.

Euphorbia (s) 13,365 cwts., jawaree, Ralli Bros.; 4,001 cwts., linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

Ethelwolf (s) 28,500 cwts., cottonseed, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR GENOA.

Ischia (s) 100 bales, cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 3,003 cwts., linseed, 1,000 cwts., jinjillyseed, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Ischia (s) 3,500 cwts., casterseed, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru (s) 300 bales, cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1 bale cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Hakushika Maru (s) 500 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton G. G. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Colombo Maru (s) 50 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru (s) 40 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Hakushika Maru (s) 1,000 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales, cotton, T. Nishimatsee & Co.; 500 bales, cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 200 bales, cotton, G. Dosso & Co.; 400 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 300 bales, cotton, T. Yussa; 500 bales, cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru (s) 461 bales, cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 200 bales, cotton, 200 bales, cotton twist, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 600 bales, cotton twist, Tata Sons & Co.; 539 bales, cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 300 bales, cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales, cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 15 cases, opium, P. & O. S. N. Co.; 130 bales, cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 31,50,169-8-11; 10th Instalment Nasik Branch, Rs. 23,000; Amil Saheb Jaan[illegible] Noomabhai-saheb Noordin on behalf of the Community of Bombay, 5,000; H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, Rs. 3,900; 3rd Instalment from Rajkote Branch, Rs. 1,500; 17th Instalment from Thana District, Rs. 1,123-8; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 1,093-10-10; E. A. Goll Esq., Rs. 1,000; Further contribution from the people of Wankaner, Rs. 1,000; Staff and Workmen of Alexandra Docks Works, Rs. 500; Subscriptions from Modosa District, Ahmedabad, Rs. 302; Messrs. The Gujrat Ginning and Manufacturing, Ltd., Ahmedabad, Rs. 275; Offeratory from a small gathering of the Greek Community thro: J. N. Metaxa Esq., Rs. 168; Subscriptions from Palanpur, Rs. 135; Messrs. The Gujrat Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, Rs. 134-9-3; Messrs. The Motilal Hiralal Spg. & Mfg., Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, Rs. 106; J. V. Ker Esq., Rs. 100; People of Adalaj of South Dascroi, Rs. 100; Part proceeds of performances by the Coronation Cinematograph, Rs. 80; Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 77-2-1; Balance of collection from Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's), Rs. 53-11-3; Proceeds of a concert by the Goan Union, Parel Branch, Rs. 50; R. R. Hutingadi Esq., Poona, Rs. 50; Messrs. The Purshotam Spg., & Mfg., Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, Rs. 43-12-0; Subscriptions thro: Inspector-General Railway M&S Service Western Circle, Poona, Rs. 27-4-0; Subscriptions from South Dascroi District, Ahmedabad, Rs. 12; Girdharlal Lakhia Esq., Ahmedabad, Rs. 10; Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 17; total Rs. 31,81,626-2-4.

TEETH KNOCKET OUT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Pandit charged a man named Fernandes with causing grievous hurt to Constance Trocato by doing a rash and negligent act. Mr. Gadkari defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused had a row with some persons living in a house at Dhobi Talao on New Year's day. He started throwing stones into the building, and one of the stones hit the complainant, who had come on to the balcony to see what the row was about, on the mouth, knocking out five of his teeth.

The case was adjourned.

"A DANGER TO SOCIETY."

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Raje charged Hasan Ebrahim, a Mahomedan, with thefts of fowls and clothing, valued at Rs. 17, belonging to Cursetji Byramji, Pirojshah Bhikhaji and Cursetji Dorabji, residing at Grant Road. The accused committed the thefts on Sunday morning, and was arrested by P. C. No. 2506 E., to whom he pointed out the places whence he had removed the property. He pleaded guilty, and admitted eleven previous convictions. The Magistrate said the accused was a danger to society, and sentenced him to an aggregate, term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A BOY.

Sheikh Lal Sarfudin (18), a Mahomedan boy went to work for the first time at the Prince of Wales Flour Mill yesterday morning. While working on a bran crushing machine, he slipped, fell into a heap of bran, and was suffocated. When taken out, he was dead.

LONDON LETTER.

STOCKBROKERS' HARDSHIPS.

THE GREAT WAR LOAN.

ARGENTINA'S AWAKENING.

INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY.

Our correspondent discusses the question of reopening the Stock Exchange and describes the hardship members suffer through having no recognised meeting place for transacting business.

The genuine success of Britain's great war loan is emphasised, and France's method of financing the war by the issue of a popular security in the shape of National Defence Bonds is explained.

The hopeful outlook in Argentina is commented upon and the encouraging report of the British South Africa Company is deemed to be satisfactory.

War requirements have benefited the motor industries to a very appreciable extent, and large contracts have been entered into with the War Office for the supply of various army requirements.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, December 11.

In the old days when the London Stock Exchange lived its normal life day by day, bad weather had a marked effect on business and the course of prices. In those days members had a roof over their heads. Little wonder then that during this time of the war and financial distress, when members have to rely on the telephone and foregatherings in the open street, rain has proved fatal to activity. And rain we have had of a steady persistent nature seldom experienced even in this much-abused climate. The question has consequently arisen whether members should not at least be allowed to foregather with a roof over their heads. One should have thought that this is a question they could have settled for themselves by selecting some coffee house as rendezvous in the neighbourhood of the Stock Exchange; and of such there are plenty.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

In the meanwhile the "House" remains closed, although the Committee seem in favour of early reopening; indeed it is probable that had that important body had matters its own way, the doors would have been thrown open before now. But it will be remembered that when the Treasury used its influence with the banks to save the situation after the outbreak of war, it stipulated that the Stock Exchange would not be reopened without the sanction of his Majesty's Government. Meetings have been held, but it has not been found expedient so far to sanction a reopening. The last of these meetings between the representatives of the banks and the Stock Exchange Committee was held at the Treasury yesterday. What transpired has not been made public, but there is reason to hope that some arrangement will be made by which members can resume business in the official building early in the New Year. Restrictions will have to be rigorously exercised; such as at present exist on the Manchester Stock Exchange, which has been open for sometime. It is hoped that adequate means will be found to prevent German selling and that Leeman's Act will be extended to cover all classes of securities, so that a seller will be obliged to give the number of Stock which he is offering.

This is the general opinion of what will take place; but personally, I shall not be surprised if the "House" when it does reopen, is reopened in an even narrower sense of the word. The great hardship at present is that members have no meeting place and a broker telephoning through to a "jobber" to obtain stock is to a limited extent at the mercy of that individual, as to price. There cannot be the possibility of the same terms that would be obtainable in an open market and the competition resulting from it. Experienced members of the "House" seem to think it quite reasonable that the Stock Exchange should be open to members while the restrictions at present existing are strictly observed. There is one excellent reason why I think the House should be open; and should have been opened before this. It is that such a course must necessarily lead to a clearer understanding of how the true position lies; with the result that the way to resumption of business as far as possible under normal conditions will be more clearly discernible.

GENUINE SUCCESS OF WAR LOAN.

Business has been extremely quiet in all descriptions of stocks and shares during the week, but the undertone has been optimistic and the prices have been maintained at a good level. The figures of the Bank of England weekly return are more than usually interesting, for they give the lie to the attempts, under German influence, to cast doubt on the legitimate success of our war loan. The entire loan, it will be remembered was £350,000,000 and the amount payable on application and allotment was 5 per cent which works out at seventeen and a half millions. Now the Bank Return shows an addition of £32,425,234 to the Public Deposits and a reduction of £19,330,459 in Government Securities; so that, allowing for the week's revenue and expenditure there must have been over sixty millions received on account of the war loan. This works out that nearly fifty millions of the war loan was fully paid up on allotment; an extremely satisfactory result and quite equal to the most optimistic anticipations. One looks to "other" deposits for a reflection, on the other side, of the application money of the loan. Here is a reduction of £47,066,858, but this does not represent the whole reduction due to the loan, for Government disbursements and the produce of £4,479,017 by which "other" securities have increased, makes up part of the whole in bankers' balances. We shall have to wait a little for more definite information on the subject, but these figures of the Bank of England weekly return put beyond question the genuine success of the greatest war loan the world has ever known.

POPULAR CLASS OF SECURITY.

In France the issue of National Defence Bonds has passed off well, although it was not expected that its success can be compared with that of the British war loan. It would take more space than there is at my disposal to compare the financial temperament of the French with that of England; otherwise it would be interesting to point out how wise the French Government has been in adopting this method of raising money to meet the heavy cost of the war. They represent a class of security popular in France at the present time, and bear a high rate of interest. They cannot be compared to other classes of Bourse investments, since their longest currency is limited to a year and in some cases they are only for three months. The small investor has been the chief applicant and already they have brought either hundred million francs to the Treasury. Every legitimate step will be taken by the Finance Minister to encourage and facilitate the easy flotation of these descriptions. I do not suppose anything in the shape of a big loan will be issued by the French Government until after the war; when undoubtedly a big borrowing on the conventional lines will be popular and successful. In the meanwhile the Paris Bourse, which was to have been opened on the first day of December, was opened on the seventh. The most important reason for the delay, was that the *Grand Livre* of the Public Debt had been removed to Bordeaux, when a siege of Paris was a practical question. It must be remembered that the July settlement on the Paris Bourse has not yet taken place, so all transactions at present are for cash. Members were agreeably surprised how comparatively moderate the falling off of price was when the opening actually did take place, and the tone of business during the few days that have already passed has been wonderfully cheerful.

GERMANY'S TRADE WITH CANADA.

Read rightly, a special report on Germany's trade with Canada, that his Majesty's Trade Commissioner for the Dominion has prepared is an indictment of German manufactures and a tribute to those of Great Britain. After pointing out that Germany's efforts to expand her trade with Canada have been characterised by the same thoroughness and efficiency that have distinguished her campaign in other countries, the report states that its value is small as compared with that of the United States and Great Britain. Apart from specialities such as certain chemicals, tyres for locomotives and scientific instruments, the bulk of Germany's trade with Canada consists of low priced imitations or reproductions of British manufactures; and it must be confessed that these have cut into the retailers stock of the British made article. It is among the ignorant and poorer classes that these have found a market, such people being incapable of appreciating quality and value in many cases; though in others it must be confessed that mere lack of means has driven them to buy the low priced goods under the belief that it is really economical. Where the British have failed as compared with both Germany and the United States, has been in methods of publicity and advertising; while unquestionably the British traveller has not the push and insinuating methods of his rivals from the other two countries. It may also be added that probably he is more scrupulous.

OUTLOOK IN ARGENTINA HOPEFUL.

A few weeks ago I stated that better times were looked for in Argentina. We have now received an official cable that marked signs of recovery are taking in the financial and economical situation. The daily papers also universally publish the news that the German cause is unpopular in the Great South American Republic. This is indeed good news, for Great Britain, above all nations, as Argentina's bankers, and London suffered greatly in her belief in the future of that opulent country, as those who can remember the great Baring crisis and the Murietta smash of nearly twenty-five years ago will bear in mind. The holdings of British investors in Argentina, to take the Stock Exchange list of quotations, amount to over three hundred and fifty millions, and this gives little idea of the huge amount of British capital that has been invested in the country. During the year ended June 30th last, there was a great set-back in Argentina's prosperity due to disappointing crops, and that was followed by the great European war which of necessity played havoc with the commercial and financial situation in these Latin-American countries. Good crops are anticipated and already the belligerent countries are appealing to Argentina for those innumerable necessities that are demanded of all European countries and armies in the field.

CHARTERED COMPANY'S REPORT.

An event of the week has been the publication of the report of the British South Africa Company,—or the Chartered Company, as it is generally called. Much of the information would be regarded as belated in the case of most financial enterprises, but it must be borne in mind that the Chartered Company's directors are the governing body of a great country, conducts its affairs as a Government and cannot be expected to issue annual reports with the promptitude of a small mining or trading company. The report is considered encouraging and rightly so. Although the war may delay the speedy fulfilment of the directors' prophecies, it will not otherwise interfere with them. It is notable that the company's resources remain ample for all requirements and it is anticipated that it will be possible to provide for current needs out of income throughout the year. As regards the gold industry the production for 1913, exceeded the record figures of the previous year by £188,200 while the value of the output for the first ten months of the current year was £2,958,801 as compared with £2,903,200 for the whole of 1913. It is expected that the output for the whole of the current year will be about £4,000,000. Distribution is one of the most important questions that is being considered in connection with the industries of that huge country known as Rhodesia, and from the report it appears that very vigorous steps are being taken to develop a system of co-operation for the distribution of the products of the various enterprises that the Rhodesian Government are doing so much to develop.

MOTOR INDUSTRIES.

War requirements are nowadays reflected in all kinds of industries that either did not exist forty years ago or were quite outside the pale of military requirements. Cycle, cycle-car and motor car manufacturers are likely to benefit to a very appreciable extent, for not only are the British War Office and the Admiralty placing large orders, but Home firms are benefiting by demands on the part of the Allies. This is good news for shareholders in the Humber Company, the report of which has just been issued. It is welcome news too, for the profits for the twelve months under review show considerable falling off as compared with the previous twelve months. The period included ended on August 31st and the net profit is stated at £23.518. For the year 1912-13 it amounted of £50,091. But as £30,200 was brought forward there is an increase of £4,000 in the amount available for distribution. The directors have wisely decided to pay the preference dividend and carry £34,292 forward. Immediately after the close of the financial year orders to the firm began to show a steady increase and contracts have already been entered into with the War Office for the supply of various army requirements.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

Photo by Topical Press.

The photo shows the Australians embarking on the transport at Melbourne.

SIKH EMIGRANTS' RETURN,

SAFE LANDING AND QUIET JOURNEY HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Further particulars regarding the return of Sikh emigrants on board the Indo-China steamer On Sang show that shortly after ten o'clock the steamer was berthed alongside No. 3 berth at the Kidderpore Docks. At Garden Reach Mr. Boyd, Superintendent of Customs, with about twenty customs offiers, boarded the vessel and searched the baggage of all passengers except the Sikh emigrants. At half past ten the gangway was lowered and the Sikhs landed in parties of twenty-four, which were again divided into batches of four each, the batch being minutely searched at six entrances to the shed. After each man and his baggage had been examined they were handed free tickets for the special train, which left at four o'clock in the afternoon for the Punjab. No escort was provided on the train and great care was taken to explain to the Sikhs that if they did not wish to travel by the special they could avail themselves of any other train, but would have to pay their own fare. Every one of them went by the special. Mr. Percival, Traffic Supervisor of the dock junction, East Indian Railway, was in charge of the arrangements. Before entraining, the emigrants were provided with food, fruits and sweets. Several of the Sikhs, who are ex-soldiers stated that on arriving at their respective destinations they would re-enlist in the Army. The men are bound for Jullunder, Ludhiana, Ferozpur, Harsirpur, Amritsar and Lahore.

Interviewed by a press representative Captain G. T. Tough, Commander of the On Sang said that the voyage was uneventful and the emigrants gave no trouble. In all there were about three hundred passengers on board.

Among these passengers were two men of the 40th Pathans, who had been wounded in fighting at Tsingtao and who had been sent back to India to recuperate.

There were also fifty-nine lascars from the steamer Ahlers who had been left at Honolulu and who had been on to Hongkong, where they embarked on the On Sang.

THE LONGEST TUNNEL IN AMERICA.

The Hoosac Tunnel, at North Adams, Mass., which is 4¾ miles long, has hitherto claimed this distinction, but the Roger Pass Tunnel, now in course of construction on the Rocky Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will, it seems, with a length of about five miles, claim precedence in future. Such figures make the 1¾ miles of the Box Tunnel, on the Great Western main line, seem very small, though the Mont Cenis and St. Gothard tunnels are in existence to show what European engineers can do in this way when circumstances require it.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

A REPLY TO BERNHARDI'S GIBE.

According to the Montreal correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, has timed a series of patriotic addresses to Canadian clubs to synchronise with the opening of recruiting for the third Canadian contingent.

Sir Robert Borden addressed the Montreal Canadian Club, on December 7, when he was heartily cheered by a very large audience on his declaration that Canada was prepared to follow this war to the end, and to make whatever sacrifices might be necessary to do her part in ensuring ultimate success. He referred to the different ideals of German and British civilisation, and to the effect of British liberties on the overseas Dominions. He quoted Bernhardi's book, which stated that so far as the British self-governing Dominions were concerned, they could be completely ignored so far as concerned any European theatre of war. Yet, said Sir Robert Borden, unless the war concluded before it could reasonably be expected, the German armies would find themselves confronted by 250,000 soldiers from these same self-governing Dominions, picked, trained men, who were proud to fight with the British troops, and with their French and Belgian allies.

The events of this war, continued the Premier, made it apparent that the consolidation of the British Empire was already accomplished, while they would prove a powerful future influence towards the solution of all Imperial problems. In this connection he pointed out the excellent work done by the Hon. George Perley, Acting High Commissioner in London, whose unique position there, as Canada's representative, and also a member of the Canadian Government, gave him an opportunity for splendid Imperial work, which was being taken advantage of.

DEALING FAIRLY WITH ALIENS.

Sir Robert Borden emphasised Canada's intention of dealing fairly with all hostile aliens in the Dominion, so long as they remained quiescent. He said the Dominion owed them the duty of fairness and consideration, which would be given; and more so as many of the Germans and Austrians now in Canada had learned from the freedom of this country to have little liking for the military systems of their native lands.

In conclusion, Sir Robert Borden said that Canada now had 30,000 men in training in England, and 50,000 more in training in Canada, while, as the contingents went forward, their places would be taken by fresh volunteers. "In this great testing-time," he declared, "Canada has made known to the Empire and to the world her true spirit. Our hearts are firm and united in an inflexible determination that the cause for which we have drawn the sword shall be maintained to an honourable and triumphant issue." This closing declaration was greeted with ringing cheers, the entire gathering rising and singing the National Anthem.

After giving his address, Sir Robert Borden proceeded to a military review, where he inspected a force of 3,500 in khaki who are in training as Montreal's part of the second contingent. The Premier expressed his pride in the fine appearance of the men, especially to the work of the French Canadians with the English-speaking regiments.

The preparation of the annual Financial Statement of the Government of India is now proceeding. The question of ways and means for 1915-16 will be rather intricate, the "Pioneer" points out, on account of the war, which has produced so many aberrations on both sides of the account.

EGYPT'S WELCOME TO INDIAN TROOPS.

MOSLEM GREETINGS TO MOSLEMS.

A "Times" correspondent in Eastern Egypt writes under date November 30:—

The quiet confidence of all ranks of the Army which is awaiting and hoping for the the Turkish advance has greatly impressed the Arab Population both of the Canal towns and of the neighbouring province of Sharkieh. Though accustomed to see transports and warships pass in times of peace, the dwellers on the banks of the Suez Canal have marvelled at the immense host of ships crowded with troops and escorted by men-of-war which have passed by coming from the East. They have been impressed, too, by the admirable bearing of the British and Indian soldiers now among them.

The presence of all these soldiers has not given rise to the slightest incident. At a place which I was permitted recently to visit—which for the benefit of the enemy may be called Matisaaluhsh—it was pleasant to see Indian Moslem soldiers greeted at the door of the little mosque by white-bearded elders who, satisfied as to the visitors' orthodoxy, were brushing the sand from their uniforms and uttering pious ejaculations of welcome, while a group of small children, summoned by two little girls with the cries of "Don't be afraid, they Muslimeen," stood round agape and timidly touched the soldiers' clothes. Then there was a squadron of turbaned Lancers, which provoked the admiring comment of the Beduin onlookers—and your Bedduin, often is, and always believes himself to be, a good judge of a horse.

The evidences of the loyal co-operation of our French Allies, the frequent appearance of French warships at Port Said, the generous spirit in which the Suez Canal Company has placed its entire resources at the disposal of our forces in Egypt and the generous hospitality and constant assistance given to our officers by its local Agent-General, Count Charles de Serionne, have also had an excellent effect on the native mind.

A visit to Zagazig, the capital of the province of Sharkieh, has convinced me that here, too, the measures taken by the authorities and the exemplary behaviour of the troops have calmed any apprehensions felt by the population. The Egyptian officials have behaved excellently, and the energetic Mudir Hassan Pasha Hasib, has prevented Turkish agents from obtaining any foothold in this important province. Certain Beduins who showed a momentary tendency to talk sedition have been gently but firmly encouraged to betake themselves elsewhere, and the views of the huge conservative majority in the Moslems were admirably and concisely summed up by a police officer in the following words:—

"Why should we want the Turks here? All orderly people know how it was in Ismail Pasha's days, when the Turks were masters. All who have been to Turkey say that every one is always being sent to prison there, and that their fallaheen are always being oppressed, whereas here there is enough work and food for every one, and the English, thank God, are not mad like the young Turks, who must go stirring up trouble everywhere."

THE KAISER AS NAVAL EXPERT.

GERMANY'S NAVAL PRINCIPLES.

The Kaiser's interest in naval matters is, as everyone knows, of long standing, writes the "Westminster Gazette." In proof of which his Majesty once told— namely, at a Congress of Naval Engineers, at Charlottenberg, in 1901—an amusing anecdote. When he was quite a boy, he said, and was studying naval architecture, he had occasion to ask a famous Admiral what was the precise significance of the term metacentre, so often used in shipbuiding. After thinking awhile the Admiral replied that he was really not quite sure, but that if the metacentre was in the main truck the ship would certainly capsize.

On the same occasion, taking part in the general discussion, his Majesty made some interesting remarks as to distinguishing characteristics of German naval architecture. From the very beginning, he said, it had been Germany's leading principle to give supreme regard to the views of those who would actually employ the ships in action, and so "we were the first nation to place a captain still on the active list at the head of our Construction Office." For the rest, he went on to say, that Germany with its supreme belief in the value of the offensive in war had always bestowed particular attention on its guns and gunnery, and considered that in this important matter it had nothing to learn from any navy in the world.

HEROIC FRENCH BOY.

HOW THE GERMANS WERE DECEIVED.

Here is a remarkable story which serves to illustrate German methods in the field and the way in which they not infrequently fail in attaining their object.

During the recent fighting on the Somme a boy of twelve was noticed walking around the French batteries and giving food to the gun crews. Suddenly he said to a captain:—

"The Germans can't get you, eh?"

"No," replied the officer. "Their shooting is very awkward."

"Don't worry," said the boy. "They think you are over near that haystack; I told them you were there."

"What!" exclaimed the officer. "Are you giving them information."

"Yes," was the lad's reply, "but it is bad, bad information. They send me here, and when I return I always say you have changed your position."

"That is well done,' commented the officer, "but you must not return to them any more."

"I must," said the child, as he went off. "They have threatened if I don't that they will kill my mother."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.

Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
Bombay High Court opens after Christmas Recess.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 4-40 p.m.
H. E. Lady Willingdon's Purdah Party at Government House, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

STRING BAND AT THE ROYAL B. Y. CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March ..... "Constellation" ..... Clarke
Overture ..... "Tancredi" ..... Rossini.
Valse ..... "Nights of Gladness" Ancliffe.
Suite from the Ballet... "Egyptien"... Luigni.
Morceau..."Pendant la Cucillette" Paul Wachs
Selection ..... "Princess Caprice" ... Leo Fall.
Patrol ..... "The Wee Macgreegor" ... Amers.

Rule Britannia.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

The Band of the 7th Hampshire Regiment by permission of Lieut.-Colonel L. Parke Commanding will play this evening under the direction of Mr. W. T. Evans L. B. A. M. (Bandmaster), this following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand commencing at 5-45 (S.T.).

March ..... "Stars and Stripes" ..... Sousa.
Overture ..... "Light Cavalry" ....Suppe.
Valse ..... "Quaker Girl" ..... Monckton.
Selection ..... "Tolanthe" ..... Sullivan.
Entracte ... "Birthday Serenade" ... Sotaiske.
Piccolo Solo ..... "Selected"
Selection ..... "Marriage Market" ..... Jacob.
Valse ..... "Pink Lady" ..... Caryll.
Two Step ..... "Robert E. Lee" ..... Pether.
March ..... "Entry of Gladiator" ..... Funk.

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO. PANY CALENDAR.

We have received copies of the excellent calendar for 1915 issued by this well-known cycle and motor company, who state that they will send a copy of the same to any one sending postage to the value of two and a half annas.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of plague or cholera were registered in Bombay on Sunday, but there were one attack and one death from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 55 compared with 86 of the corresponding day 1913 and 104 of 1912.

A PILGRIM'S COMPLAINT.

Haji Tookia Karai, a native of Bokhara, has reported to the police that before going to Mecca on pilgrimage a few months ago he left for safe keeping with another man named Haji Usuf a sum of Rs. 625. When he returned he found that Usuf had disappeared.

THIRD BATCH OF TERRITORIALS.

Part of the third batch of Territorials from England who are to take the place of Indian troops and complete their training on actual service, arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the steamers Nile and Aragon and others are expected shortly. This batch is not so big as the two previous ones, and it is understood that the men will be sent straight away to the up-country stations to which they are posted as soon as the men are disembarked.

The Hospital ship Madras is expected here shortly with another batch of wounded from East Africa.

FATAL STREET ROW.

At the morgue, yesterday morning, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Thomas DeSouza (33), a carpenter.

The evidence showed that early on Sunday morning the deceased was going along Kandewadi with his friends, singing loudly in the street. The residents in the locality became annoyed at this and an altercation ensued. A little later the deceased went home and there complained of pain in the stomach. A doctor was sent for and the deceased was treated at home, but he died on Sunday evening. A post mortem examination showed that death was due to peritonitis caused by a blow or a fall.

A verdict of death from peritonitis, caused by a blow or a fall received in a street row, was returned by the jury.

DISHONEST CASHIER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Vasudeo Vinayak, a cashier in the employ of Messrs. Bradbury and Co., with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,900. Messrs. Erulker and Kamat defended the accused.

The accused was employed as a cashier in the Sun Mill, of which the complainants are agents. Between October 4, 1913, and July 11, 1914, he misappropriated Rs. 1,900, given to him to be paid into the bank. In November last the matter was reported to the police, and the accused disappeared on the 26th November, but was subsequently arrested. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of twenty one months' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS BY EMIGRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

In connection with the Lieutenant Governor's recent speech at Sialkot about the importation of pistols from America, it is stated that some of the returned emigrants from America have been arrested at the outlying stations in the province on suspicion of importation of arms under false description. The police are making investigations.

DAY OF INTERCESSION.

PARADE SERVICE AT COLABA.

The Rev. R. L. Wormald preached at the Parade Service at the Afghan Memorial Church Colaba on Sunday from the text:—

"And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man and he saw" (2 Kings, 6, 17). He said:—

To-day we are witnessing the armies of Right and Justice engaged in terrible conflict with the hosts of tyrranny and oppression. Daily, with aching intensity, we watch the mighty struggle going on. We realize the tremendous issues at stake. There is to be no miracle here to prevent loss of human life. There is not to be, as in the case of Elisha and the Syrians, a bloodless victory. Already thousands and tens of thousands of lives have been lost. We learn that at one period of the war there were there hundred thousand casualties in three weeks! But for all this there is no panic on our side.

Looking back, on this first Sunday in the New Year, we remember how hard it was for us to realize last August that the peace of the world was threatened. Dimly we saw, as in a dream the nations of Europe gathering for battle. Could it be? Our minds seemed at tuned to think about it. Our lips were dumb. We turned with prayerful souls to the Almighty. And it was prayer which brought us to our senses—the strong prayer of a mighty nation. A few days passed. The shock of the awakening was to be of a gradual nature. Still we prayed. The churches at home were full. Meanwhile the crash of battle began to be heard. Almost before we knew that our own brothers had gone to the front wounded men were arriving home. And now God has opened our eyes. The Empire is fully awake to the tremendous duty facing it. Men and women have given, and are still prepared to give, of their very best—their nearest and dearest, their money, their property, their labours, to the great cause which we have in hand. Strenuously, calmly, earnestly, all the families of this grand Empire have thrown themselves, heart and soul into the work. No sacrifice is too great. No efforts are to be spared. It is to be a fight to the finish! We all realize that. And we are *winning*. This is the conviction that is with us to-day. We are winning! There may be long months of battle and trouble still before us but, by the Grace of God, we are sure that final and glorious victory and peace will be ours. May God continue to give us His guidance and support, that our strength may be maintained stedfast to the end.

To-day is a day of Intercession in regard to the war. In all the Christian churches throughout the Empire tens of thousands are gathered on this first Sunday in the New Year. With humble hearts the prayers and intercessions of millions of British subjects are being offered to God. With humility, free from any thought of self-righteousness, we are pouring out our souls to the Almighty, praying that He may continue to bless and prosper our efforts by sea and land. God knows that we now, as never before in our lives, feel our own unworthiness. The remembrance of those sins of ours, the sense of past neglect and,—keenest of all,—that awful death-roll of our dearest and bravest will surely drive from us any trace of selfishness or arrogance.

But, while we pray, let us remember, with reverent gratitude, to thank God for the magnificent spirit of bravery, sacrifice, and loyalty which the nation's trial has called forth. So may I conclude with the words of the last petition of that Litany which we are called upon to use to-day and which we shall say at this evening's service: "That it may please Thee to purify us all by this fiery affliction, to pardon our sins to give us the grace of Thy spirit and to make this Empire and its peoples fit to do Thee service to the end of time."

BENG

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Intercession services in connection with the war were held in all the churches in Calcutta yesterday.

Telegrams which have reached Calcutta from all parts of Bengal and Behar show that intercession services were held yesterday, of every community in all district and sub-divisional towns and even in the villages. In Calcutta the Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Parsees, Jews and all communities and denominations assembled in their respective temples, mosques and churches and offered prayers for the success of British arms and speedy and successful end of the European war. In northern Calcutta the Hindus and Mahomedans paraded the streets in the evening, singing religious songs, invoking the blessing of God on the Allies' forces in which rich and poor, old and young, educated and illiterate, joined.

AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The day of intercession was solemnly observed at St. George Cathedral and all other places of worship, Protestant and Roman Catholic. The churches were well attended.

AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

A public meeting of the Mussulmans of Ahmedabad was held under the presidentship of Sardar Kazi Fariduddin Chishti on Sunday evening at Shaikh Hasan Mahomed Chishti's mosque at Shahpur.

Prayers were offered for the speedy success of the British arms, and the immediate termination of the war, and resolutions thanking Government for kindly conveying all indigent Hajis back home at Government expense and for permitting the export of grain to the Hedjaz, were passed.

All Mahomedan, Hindu and Christian employees of the Islam Match Manufacturing Company met on the mill premises at 1 p.m. and offered fervent prayers for the speedy termination of the war and success to the British arms.

PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT.

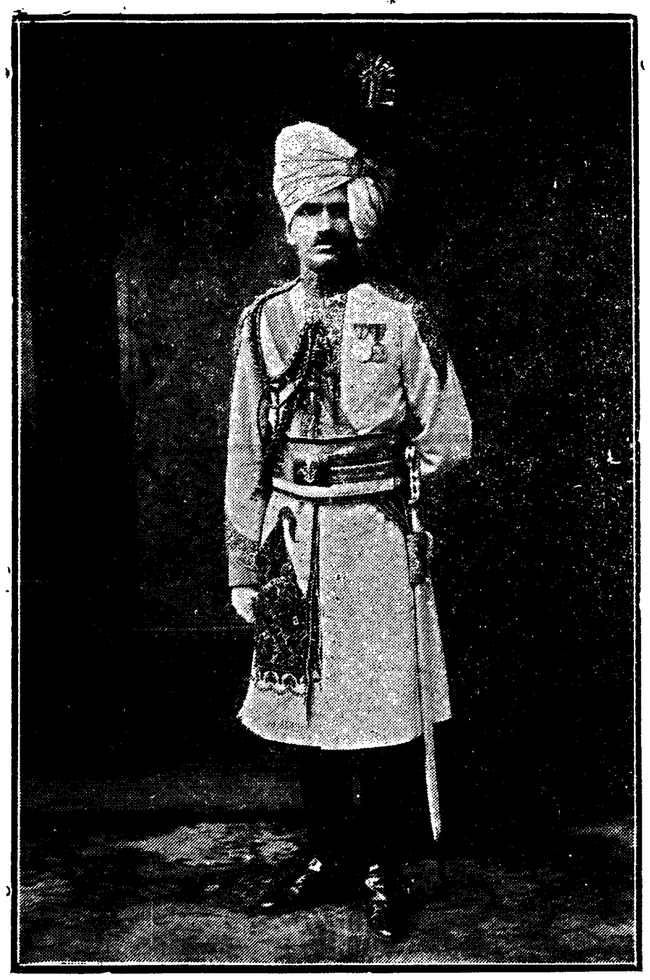


Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

H. H. the Raja Saheb of Devghad Baria.

AT SURAT.

SURAT, Jan. 4.

At the invitation of Sardar Davar Kaikhosso Edalji Modi, the head or the Parsis of Surat a Jasan ceremony for the success of the British arms was held yesterday morning in Dadabhai Mody's Fire Temple. A large number of Dastoors Mobeds and other leading Parsis were present. Mr. Ervad Pestonji called upon those present to stand up and join him in a prayer specially composed by him for the occasion. Three cheers for the King-Emperor brought the function to an end.

AT DEOLALI

DEOLALI, Jan. 4.

On Sunday a special meeting of the Mahomedans of Deolali was held at 5 p.m. at the Deolali Camp, Jumma Masjid.

After a short prayer, Kazi Syed Saiffuddeen, manager of the Jamal Sanitarium, read a couplet in praise of His Majesty King-Emperor George V., and heartily expressed his desire that all should pray for the well being and success of our beneficial Ruler. The proposal was cordially recommended and unanimously carried out.

AT NAOSARI.

NAOSARI, Jan. 14.

A large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen assembled at Khan Saheb Pallonji Rabadina's bungalow to witness the Jasan ceremony and to pray for the success of British arms and the happiness and prosperity of the Royal family. Mr. Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal preached a sermon.

THE 17 PAYLIS FARA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some months ago I read in several papers that the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality have passed a Resolution that in future the Fara will be calculated at the rate of 17 Paylis instead of 16 Paylis, but for a long time I have not been able to purchase grain or rice at the rate of 17 Paylis instead of 16 Paylis from the grain vendors.

I am, therefore, very anxious to know if any of your readers will apprise me through the medium of your valued paper, when such resolutions will be definitely passed to sell the 17 Paylis Fara instead of 16 Paylis Fara, so that the public may buy grain or rice at the rate of 17 Paylis.—Yours, etc.,

INQUIRER.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

PUNJAB COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION

SPECIAL JUDGE TO BE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan 4.

It is understood that arrangements are in progress of having all liquidation affairs of the province, other than Laohre, under a special experienced liquidation Judge at Lahore, with a view to secure uniformity, expedition and adequate supervision in the liquidation of the varous companies, some of which have made little progress. The arrangement will also have the merit of economy, while it will save irregularities of procedure.

MAHARAJA TO SERVE AT THE FRONT.

The offer of personal service at the front made by his Highness the Maharaja Maharaoliji Shri Ranjitsinhji of Baria at the outbreak of the war has been accepted by Government, and he has proceeded to the front.

At the time of his departure from Alexandra Docks there was a distinguished gathering present to bid farewell to his Highness, amongst whom were: His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla; his Highness the Maharaja of Panna; his Highness the Maharajah of Chhota Udepur; Prince Lakhdhiraj of Morvi; Prince Vijaysinhji, Naharsinhji and Kiratsinhji of Baria; Diwan Saheb Rao Bahadur H. M. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; Mr. Gordhandass Khatao; Mr. Jivanji Limjibhoy; and many other State officials.

His Highness the Maharaja of Baria is a descendant of Prithiraj Chowhan, the Rajput warrior, and his house has always been foremost in rendering assitance to the British Government whenever necessary. Since his installation, his Highness has done a great deal for his State, and has instituted numerous reforms. He is a great sportsman and has won several cups.

Prior to his departure his Highness in a message to his people said: "I am proud to feel that my temporary absence from the State is necessitated in the interests of a noble, righteous and humane cause, which is sure to be triumphant. Patience, prayer and goodwill must be expected from you who stay at home, while indomitable courage, firm purpose, undaunted bravery and unflinching faith in divine justice must be inscribed on the escutcheons of those who go to the front. I call upon you all to invoke with one heart and voice the blessings of Heaven on the British arms."

All the way from Baria to Bombay his Highness was the recipient of cordial wishes from his people residing in various cities.

Government have also accepted the services of his Highness' troops, which consist mainly of Gurkhas and Rajputs, and they will proceed to the front shortly. In a manifesto to them, his Highness has enjoined them to acquit themselves honourably and bravely of the responsibility they may have to discharge while on active service.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

CALCUTTA MERCHANT SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, delivered judgment in the case in which three charges were framed under the Enemy Trading Ordiance, against Indra Chand of Gunpat Roy and Company, merchants. On the charge relating to shipment of one case of mica per S. S. Nore for the Rheinesche Company of Berlin, the accused was found guilty. On the charge of having contracted with the same Company with reference to cases of r. c. mica he was acquitted. The third charge related to eleven cases of mica lying at Marseilles and orginally intended for Mr. Hornet of Paris but delivered to and paid for by Jaroslawa Mica Company of Berlin by Checcacu, accused's Genoa agent. On this charge the accused was also found guilty. The accused was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. He was also fined Rs. 1,000.

BOMBAY RACES.

ENTRIES FOR NEXT SATURDAY.

Entries for the fifth extra meeting on Saturday next closed at 4 p.m., yesterday:—

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Raja Kumar of Rajpiplas' b aus g Grand Boy (aged).
Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss (5 years).
Mr. G. K's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
H. H. Jam Sahib's ch e m Lady R. (6 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass ch e g Forfeit (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Partial Eclipse (4 years.)
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (5 years).
Mr. J. H. Crawford's ch aus g Lord Ray (aged).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel (5 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's b e m Pastel (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S's ch aus g Lithosian (6 years).
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b aus m Lola (6 years).

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Keath's b a h Night Hawk 14-0.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Ben Hur 13-2½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Chechan 13-3.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado 13-2½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Durban 13-3.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Tofic Pasha 13-3½.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan 13-3½.
Mr. Haji Moosa Ayub's g a h Dilkush 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Minerva 13-3.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig 13-2½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Sweden 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' ch a h Galiard 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' b a h Tenebreuse 13-3½.
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool 14-0.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13-2.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Abdoola Mana's g a h Advocate 13-3.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainnya 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream 13-1½.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Newmarket 14-0.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca (3 years).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Mahbur (4 years).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven 14-0 (6 years).
Mr. Arthur's br a h King Mac (4 years).
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul (5 years).
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Rag Time (4 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai (4 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Kaiser 13-3½ (6 yrs).
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. Haji Mahomed Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia (6 years).
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory (3 years).
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn (aged)
Mr. Pillcum's b a h Faleh Khan 13-3½ (4 years).
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (aged)
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot 13-2½ (aged).
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. R. Salim's b a h Mulberry 13-3 (aged).
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar (5 years).
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman 13-3 (5 years).
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran (5 years).
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood 13-2½ (aged).
Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Chaser 14-0 (4 years).
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir 13-3 (6 years).
Mr. R. H. Esmail's g a h Powerful (4 years).
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Eldorado (3 years).
Messrs. D. Battiboy and Mahomedally's b a h Nawag 14-0 (6 years).
Messrs. E. & P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist 13-2 (6 years).
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar 13-3½ (4 years).
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig 14-0 (6 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass b a h Royal Court (3 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn 13-3½ (3 yrs).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Sweetlips 14-0 (5 yrs).
Mr. Abood Baaker's ch a h Huddai (4 years).
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph 13-3 (aged).
Mr. Mirza Hossain's g a h Nayel Pasha 13-2½ (4 years).
Major Prideaux's ch a m Berlin Girl (4 years).
Mr. Marshall Reid's g a h Ambassador 14-0 (4 years).

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Lotus 14-0.
Nawab Naaf Ali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Anaz 13-1½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazafy's g a h Jasvan 13-2.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Cardiff 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice 14-0.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch a h Red Flag 13-2½.
Messrs. Kali Charan and M. Jamal's g a h Flying Bird 13-2½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven 14-0.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Vudhia 13-2½.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's g a h Achilles 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan 14-0.
Mr. H. R. Sandford's g a h Pepul 14-0.
Mr. Abdul Baki Zuheir's ch a h Kassum 13-3½.
Mr. Pillcum's b a h Faleh Khan 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood 13-2½.
Mr. Mowlul Haji Ali's b a h Vellard 13-2½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's g a h Ringmaster 14-0.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. R. Salim's b a h Mulberry 13-3.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot 13-2½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman 13-3.
Mr. T. Harrisons' c h a h Aye Aye Sir 13-3.
Mr. T. Harrison's br a h Small Diamond 13-3½.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Matador 13-3½.
Messrs. D. Battiboy and Tayabally's g a h Crisis 13-3½.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Consul 13-2.
Messrs. D. Battiboy and Mahomedally's b a h Nawag 14-0.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachie's g a h Chungiz 14-0.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine 14-0
Messrs. E. & P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist 13-2.
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's ch a h Nasirabad 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Columbus 13-2½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Sweetlips 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust 14-0.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph 13-3.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Back Bay 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Oratory 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Hongkong 13-3.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality 14-0.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent 13-2½.
Mr. Essa Mulla Sulleman's g a h Sayel 13-1½.
Mr. Pitt's b a h Monitor 13-3½.
Mr. P. Jivanjee's g a h Marigold 13-2½.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's g a h Kaumeers 13-3½.
Messrs. H. Jamsetjee and M. Jamal's b a h Abdul 13-3½.
Messrs. Yacoob Swedani and Haji Ahmed Khamisa's b a h Turkish General 13-3.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13-3½.
Major Prideaux's ch a m Bahrain Girl 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish 13-2.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine 13-3½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h English Spot 13-2½.
Mr. Marshall Reid's g a h Ambassador 14-0.
Aga Coochick Shah's bl a h Zigomar 13-3½.
Messrs. Shaik Kassam and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta 13-2½.

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. Abdoola Fara's b a h Malster 14-0 (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook (aged).
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (aged).
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut (6 years).
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts 13-3½ (aged).
Messrs. S. Ibrahim and C. M. Khaki's ch a h Solar Star 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror (aged).
Major Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi (4 yrs).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify (6 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Regent (aged).

ADDITIONAL RACE.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY 16TH JANUARY 1915.

THE CUMBALLA HILL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200.

A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Entry—Rs. 15 to close 4 p.m. Monday, 11th January with Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out by 4 p.m. on Thursday, 14th January 1915. Handicap will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 14th January 1915 at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi.

POONA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Poona Open Lawn Tennis Championships have now been completed, the results of the final games being as follows:—

Singles (Open).—Chinumlgund beat Ghatge 6-1, 6-3.

Doubles (Open).—Saraf and Lele beat Mehendale and Khare 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Doubles (Hindus only).—Saraf and Lele beat Desai and Chinmulgund. 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Matriculation Results.

The "Sind Gazette":—Incredible though it may seem, out of every 100 students sent up from Sind for the Matriculation of the Bombay University this year, only 14 have passed and 86 have failed. Can we allow this in silence. Can Sind allow it? Can the Bombay University? Are we ourselves were inclined to complacency, the letter to the Editor which we publish to-day—one from a correspondent whose words always weigh heavily—would make us uneasy. As for Sind it has received a blow which it cannot, and from all that we can hear will not, take lying down. The school-teachers, the scholars and the parents, and future teachers, scholars and parents, want to know and have a reasonable right to ask, the meaning of this apparent slaughter of the innocents. This is regarded as nothing short of an academic massacre, and we are afraid that the effects of the disaster will spread more widely and sink more deeply than the University is likely to have realised. But there is also the University's own point of view. What is this University of ours? Is it the guide, counsellor and friend of our educational efforts,—a great beneficent institution for promoting learning and facilitating its acquisition? Or is it a mere assay office which mechanically stamps letters upon its graduates as the Goldsmiths' Company brand signs upon its products? Even if only the latter the University would still be accountable and must be held accountable for its assay; its standard must be regular, uniform and self-consistent. But nobody we may hope, would put the University on the level of an assayer of ores. The University is or ought to be the fount of all the educational inspiration and the pilot of all educational enterprise in the presidency. If, therefore a great holocaust, such as that which Sind is now bemoaning, discredits the schools, shall we say that it leaves no shadow at all on the University?

Lord Ripon's Work.

The "Indian Patriot":—We felt it a humiliation, a deep humiliation, indeed, that we did not testify to our debt and gratitude to the great man, except by cherishing, most sincerely cherishing, his great memory. That is enough; that is certainly far more important than statues. But one of the modern methods of human appreciation of greatness is to transmit to posterity the likeness of the man who, while alive, thought high and acted high. We have paid this portion of the debt; but the debt can never be paid back. We feel that we owe to Lord Ripon the first turning of the sod on the path that has led us to where we are. And we look forward to further and rapid progress. The angle of vision has changed; but whereever we are, the heart of India will ever beat in gratitude and love for the great man who bade us look forward and whispered in us the sacred *mantra* of self-confidence and ambition which have carried us on in our path. Lord Ripon spoke to us, while alive, words of cheer; his was a message of hope, his the kind treatment at a time when education and opportunities had not yet given us so many men whom we are now proud to possess in our ranks; his the distinct attitude that Indians were in every way, the equal subjects of His Majesty. No wonder that we call him the father of our aspirations. He whispered in our ears the words that have ever carried us on; he showed to us, as in a mirror, the strength that we have and the place that we ought to occupy in the future if we will only resolve. When can we think of such a man more appropriately, more proudly, with equal feelings of love and gratitude than to-day when England has acknowledged its debt to India and Indians are dying in the field of battle for the Empire?

Moslem Progress in 1914.

The "Hablul Matin":—The year 1914 has been marked by the increasing cordial relation between the Hindus and the Moslems of this country. This augurs well for the future of India. The Hindu press has shown its appreciation of the splendid loyalty of the Moslems to the empire. There is a strong desire on the part of the vast majority of the Hindus to enter into closer relation with our community and we are, also, willing to reciprocate the offer of friendship on their part. The war has proved a blessing in disguise for it has increased the solidarity of feeling between the different sections of the Indian community. The sentiment of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor has brought about a closer connection between the Hindus and Moslems of this country. The trials and dangers through which we are passing at the present moment should make us united, courageous and patient. Nor should we lose our faith in the wisdom of Divine providence. The year closes amidst gloom and anxiety. Let us strive our utmost to dispel the black cloud on the horizon and devote our energies for the restoration of peace and happiness.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM
Co., (INDIA) Ld.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
Telephone: 233 BOMBAY. Telegrams: 'OILWELLS'
IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.
SHELL .. .. MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN .. BENZINE
erosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 150°
Rohor case oil 125° Rising Sun brand 125°
Deer brand 125° Bull brand 125°
Swan brand 125°
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine: best for road oiling.
ESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
URPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.
GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

"INDIAN INK."
Published in aid of the
IMPERIAL WAR FUND.
SHORT STORIES by Sir George Young husband, Irene Burn, P C. Wren. "Subaltern" and other well known writers.
POEMS by Rabindranath Tagore 'A.W.' R.C. Bannerjee and others.
ILLUSTRATIONS by Major Corbett Frank, Leah, Captain Pulley.
REPRODUCTIONS IN COLOUR OF pictures by prominent Indian artists.
Price Re 1 (one). Book orders at once.
Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.
Bombay: Messrs. THACKER & Co.
Madras: Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM &Co.
And at all Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co's bookstalls.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
TOWN.
Yearly .. .. ..Rs. 20
Half-yearly.. .. ..Rs. 11
Quarterly .. .. ..Rs. 6
MOFUSSIL.
Yearly .. .. ..Rs. 30
Half-yearly.. .. ..Rs. 16
Quarterly .. .. ..Rs. 9

BALIWALLA & HOMI,
OPTICIANS,
KALBADEVI ROAD,
(opposite the Post Office)
BOMBAY.
THE FIRST AND THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS
in India of
Cylindrical and Compound Pebble Lenses.
Glass and Pebble Torics.
Fused and Cemented Bifocals.
AND
Decentred work of every description.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS ENOUGH.
THE PLACE WHERE YOU CAN UNDOUBTEDLY TRUST.
We are direct importers of best kinds of
CIGARS, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES,
AND
PROVISION STORES.
We guarantee Market Rates.
DINSHAW & Co.,
No. 1, Rehem Mansion,
Near Hotel Majestic,
COLABA, CAUSEWAY

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Causes of the War	6
The "Indian Peril" Gang	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	5
LONDON LETTER	4
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 8 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Day of Intercession	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
CORRESPONDENCE.	
The Paylis Fare	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Egypt's Welcome to Indian Troops	4
Canada and the War	4
H. E. Governor at Jalgaon	8
The Rupture with Turkey	8
Under Fire	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUUSTRATIONS	4 & 5

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 5th, 1915.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

In the speech which he delivered at Bristol on Dec. 12th, a summary of which we published yesterday, Mr. Balfour made the very sound observation that one must not suppose that a catastrophe affecting the whole civilised world had not its causes deeply rooted in some historic past. It was not the accident of a day; it was not due to a despatch having been answered or unanswered at a particular time, or to this casual circumstance or that. It was due to causes far deeper and more profound, which had gradually, and, as it were, by an almost inevitable tragedy led up to a terrible tragedy. This advice to seek the causes of the present war somewhere further off than in the actual events of last July, ought not to be needed. But it is. Of course it is not unimportant to marshal in their exact sequence, and to allocate responsibility for, the events which led in such swift passage to the cataclysm, and if there had been no preceding indications or predisposing causes, if the crisis had arisen over some genuinely new and spontaneous cause of dispute, we think there could be no doubt as to the verdict history would give as to which was the government that rushed Europe into war. But since the causes which produced the war had been materialising for years, and, as most of us have learnt more clearly since the crash came, there were forces relentlessly bent upon bringing it about, what is the use of meticulous discussion as to whether Russia mobilised a few hours before Austria or vice-versa. Yet the leading weekly journals that come out from London, are filled week after week with the controversies of correspondents arguing on these minor points, and settling, on them alone, to their own satisfaction, the responsibility for the guilt of the war. Thus Mr. H. N. Brailsford would have Russia share with Germany the guilt of the war, because he is able to demonstrate from a series of quotations from the dispatches, including facts which rest only upon the assertion of the German military attaché in Petrograd or the German Foreign Minister, for their credibility, that Russia mobilised before Austria by some hours, and that she did so in face of the plain declaration by Germany that if Russia ordered a general mobilisation, which would include mobilization on the German frontier, Germany would be unable to keep the peace. What has the particular hour at which Russia ordered her mobilisation to do with the question of the guilt for the war? Germany and Austria had created a situation of actual and definite danger to Russia. She could not be expected to confine her mobilisation to the Austrian frontier, because she had to prevent Austria from carrying out a design, as to which Germany had announced her intention of going to war with anyone who attempted to interfere with it. Mr. Brailsford is so anxious to take as much of the blame off the shoulders of Germany as possible,—though he admits that there are and can be no two opinions about Prussian militarism and its crime against Belgium,—that he goes labouriously through the despatches picking out disconnected passages here and there in order to demonstrate that the direct causes of the war were Prussian Militarism, Russian Pan-Slavism, French Nationalism, and the British dogma of the Balance of Power. He seems to get all this out of the series of events extending over a few weeks before the actual outbreak of the war. None of these things except Prussian Militarism, which is the growth of a century, were even indirect causes of the war, with the possible exception of Russian Pan-Slavism. The direct cause of the war was, as Mr. Brailsford himself expresses it, Germany's "desire to score a truculent success, to demonstrate its might, to bring down its fist publicly and violently on the sensitive lever of the Balance of Power." *Voila tout.* What more does Mr. Brailsford want. "The German Government" he says, "did not want a universal war." That is perfectly clear; it is part of the indictment. Germany wanted a war, if there was to be a war, of her own choosing. She chose a time to bring down her fist on the Balance of Power, when she thought she was safe from the danger of Great Britain's participation. But that she meant to have her truculent success or war is clear, first, from her over-bearing and bullying attitude towards Russia from the moment the Austro-Servian crisis arose, and her refusal to use her influence with Austria, and, second, by the promptness of her ultimatium to Russia, followed by that to France, at the very moment when Austria was beginning to listen to reason and while France was preserving an attitude of complete moderation and was obviously unprepared. As for Great Britain, Sir Edward Grey, while preserving a perfect loyalty to the Triple Entente showed over and over again that the British Government was on the side of peace, whether the friend of peace was to be found in Germany or in Russia. What could be more convincing on this point than the following from Despatch No. 111 in the British White Paper:—

"I said to German Ambassador this morning that *if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go to the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences; but, otherwise, I told German Ambassador that if France became involved we should be drawn in.*"

Finally, to go back to the question of mobilisation, whatever may be the facts regarding Russia and Austria there is overwhelming evidence to show that the *German* mobilisation began and was brought up to a highly effective point some days before the end of July. And, if anything more were needed to bring home the immediate guilt to the proper quarter, we have the Italian Premier's revelation that Germany and Austria concerted an identical plan to crush Servia a year previously. Mr. Brailsford is no mean force in Liberal thought and he urges rightly that what we have to learn and strive for from this collapse of civilisation is the achievement of a better future. But we shall not learn what there is to amend by poking about in despatches for the dates of Russian and Austrian mobilisation. We must look, as Mr. Balfour says, to the deeper causes in a historic past.

THE "INDIAN PERIL" GANG.

That mischievous journal "The Indiaman", which does the work in London of those who dread the possibility of a "political readjustment" in India, has found itself, like a good many other people, somewhat nonplussed by the tremendous change in the attitude of the British public towards India, which has been produced by her solid and valuable support of the Empire in the war. These people who have been preaching to the public on the "Indian Peril" for the past few years in flesh-creeping tones suddenly find the mask torn from the bogey they had set up, and themselves discredited. Some of them, like Asiaticus in the "National Review", have honestly owned up and admitted that they were wrong. Others after an interval of silence are beginning the attempt to recover the lost ground. To the latter class "The Indiaman",—this new journal with the obsolete title,—belongs. On one page of a recent number it commends the "sympathy and insight" of the speech of Mr. Roberts in moving the resolution regarding India's share of the cost of the war. On the next it shows that it has not taken his advice to look at the Indian situation from a new angle. "Domestic conditions in India continue as usual," it says,—there has been "a dacoity or two" and the press is generally behaving very well, but a Delhi journal has forfeited its security and "we regret to note that seditious prints are still struck off." Then follows a reference to the raid on presses in Burma, "a province hitherto practically uncontaminated," evidently intended as a suggestion that sedition, rather than having ceased to exist, is spreading. Finally we are told that the episodes are not in themselves important, but it is our duty to note them as a protest against the idea, which dies hard in certain quarters, that the outbreak of war has passed a sponge over the past.

"The Indiaman" was started, at the instance, we believe, of Sir Valentine Chirol, by Sir H. Seymour King and others to keep alive interest in Indian affairs in London and to guide public opinion in regard to them. It is interesting to have this indication that the "Indian Peril" gang have not given up the ghost and are getting ready to revive the past when the moment is opportune. But it is not, perhaps, very important after all, for it is quite clear that, whether a sponge has been passed over the past or not, a sponge has without any doubt been passed over Sir Valentine Chirol, Lord Sydenham and the rest of the "peril" mongers, so far as their claim to be heard with any respect as authorities on the state of India is concerned!

Notes of the Day

Indian Regiments' Fine Work.

Three Indian regiments are mentioned in the Despatch by Sir John French which we published recently, and from which we are able to form some idea of the gallant but costly stand made by our troops. The 8th Gurkhas occupied trenches near Neuva Chapelle, a few miles south-west of Armentieres on October 31st, and within an hour or two of their arrival were furiously attacked. The attacking force broke through and ousted the 8th Gurkhas from their trenches, and there ensued a fierce struggle in which Major Wake, Captains Hartwell, Hayes, Sadler, Stack and Wright and Subedar Tirindhoz Limbhu lost their lives. Colonel Morris (Commanding Officer), Major Barlow and Lieutenant Maclean were wounded; while the Adjutant, Captain Davidson, and Subedar Jaichand Thakur were reported missing. That gap in the line was repaired by the 2nd Gurkhas, whose Commander, Lieut.-Col. Norie, is singled out for special notice by the Field Marshal. The 2nd Gurkhas have also lost heavily and probably it was on this occasion, for one casualty list issued in November gave the names of six British officers, the Subedar-Major and three Subedars killed, one British officer wounded and one missing. The other Indian regiment that has the honour of being specially mentioned in the Despatch is the 47th Sikhs, who distinguished themselves a few days earlier along with the 3rd Sappers and Miners in an attack on the enemy's positions at Neuve Chapelle. The 47th is a young regiment, having been raised as recently as during Earl Kitchener's time, and it had, of course, seen no active service prior to its arrival in France. That such a young regiment should have done so well so early in its fighting career must be a source of deep pride to every man in it, from the commander down to the youngest private.

Prudes on the Prowl.

One of the most extraordinary products of the war in England, though characteristic of a certain phase of English middle class life, is the band of interfering busybodies who have taken upon themselves the task of looking after the morals of soldiers' wives, while their husbands are at the front. But in one great town, at least, these people have learnt a lesson they will not forget. The story is thus told by "The Nation":—

The best thing that has happened for a long time in England happened last week in Lancashire, at Preston. The soldiers' wives in that ancient town, once represented by Orator Hunt, have risen in revolt against the campaign of calumny and muddling by which a large number of people are amusing themselves in this crisis. There, as elsewhere, statements were made by persons occupying public positions, representing the soldiers' wives as wholly abandoned to drink and evil practices, and calling for repressive measures. The soldiers' wives promptly formed a committee to answer these charges, and to give expression to the indignation that they had provoked. These women were able to show that their indignation was shared by their husbands, and that this crusade for treating soldiers' wives as persons out on ticket-of-leave had discouraged recruiting, and the success with which they established the innocence of this great body of women in respect of the gravest charge brought against them may be judged by the statement of a director of the N.S.P.C.C., who reported that the inspectors of his society had given special attention to the homes of soldiers' wives, and had found no evidence at all of the alleged demoralisation. Confronted with this committee of soldiers' wives, the original accusers beat an inglorious retreat, and it was explained by one of them that his observations applied to other places than Preston. We hope that the spirit of the women of Preston will encourage women elsewhere to take the same steps to protect themselves.

Mutilated History.

The Censor's devastating hand does not fall alone on newspapers at Home; those enterprising authors who are writing "Histories" of the war while you wait have also to suffer. It is bad enough to try and write a history of the war as it goes along, with nothing to build upon but the laconic communiqués of Paris and London and the narratives of "Eye-witness," but it becomes an appalling task to secure readers with a record that has been mutilated by the Censor. The "British Review" is publishing a series of articles entitled "The True Story of the War" by Major G. Redway. Here is a sample of the sort of thing he is able to offer the public after the Press Bureau has finished with his manuscript.

The enemy's right wing, comprised ten corps, of which five were on the Somme —*excision by Censor*—two were crossing the Somme about Ham—*excision by Censor*—and three were opposing the—*excision by Censor*—which faced east with its right at Roye. Our 3rd and 5th Cavalry Brigades, which had covered the retreat from the line Ribemont St. Quentin Vermand, had now to engage the enemy's advanced cavalry. The—*ex by C*—French—*ex by C*—on our right moved forward on the line La Fere Guise and attacked the Guard Corps, the 10th Corps and a Reserve Corps; but General Joffre again ordered a general retirement—*excision by Censor*—

The Educational Colonies Scheme.

As our readers are aware, Captain J. W. Petavel, Organising Secretary, Educational Colonies Association, has been touring this country for some time now with the object of finding supporters for his scheme and being able ultimately to establish self-supporting educational colonies in this country. A meeting of some prominent educationists, including representatives of the Bengal Education Department, is to be held this week in Calcutta, to discuss the prospects of the scheme, Captain Petavel has in view. Captain Petavel gave in these columns a few months ago the general outlines of his scheme and described what an educational colony is like. The principle of co-operation is applied with a view to making the school population self-supporting in regard to the main necessaries of life: in other words, a sort of model farm is opened in the colony in which all the students spend a portion of their time, both to acquire knowledge of cultivation and to earn something for themselves, their families and the colony. So also workshops are established to give technical training and to turning out saleable articles. In fine, these colonies, though mainly and preponderatingly educational in character, would be also commercial concerns run on co-operative lines, without the element of competition. Educational colonies of this type are to be found in several European countries notably in Switzerland, India being largly an agriculaural land, is will suited for the establishment of colonies such as Captain Petavel is seeking to introduce. Though, perhaps, just at the present moment, it might be somewhat difficult to arouse enthusiasm on a large scale it should be possible for a small beginning to be attempted in some part of the country which might supply congenial soil for a colony.

The Kitchener Interview.

The truth about this supposed interview, and how it came to be published, has never been made public so far, beyond a categorical statement by the War Office that the whole thing was a figment of the brain of a Yankee journalist. It may be interesting to give some particulars of Mr. Cobb's antecedents. He was sent to the Front on behalf of the "Saturday Evening Post" from the United States, and was in Brussels when the Germans occupied the city. Mr. Cobb is one of America's "star" journalists, whatever that may mean in America. He was detained by the Germans at Aix and there his original turn of mind for writing stories was given full encouragement. He was the author of some of the stories about Belgian "atrocities," which the German Government improved a bit on its own account, by subediting them, and subsequently circulated in neutral countries, proving to their own satisfaction that they were as innocent as lambs and that the Belgians were the aggressors! Mr. Cobb, as a matter of course, was treated with great attention and coached by them in the "necessary" particulars. The Germans are nothing if not commercial, and knowing the value of such a valuable help, Mr. Cobb was shown round the Army, and convinced what a splendid machine of "kultur" it was.

Pilgrimage to London.

In October last, Mr. Cobb came to London, although some say "escaped." He there gave the public the full benefit of his knowledge gained in the Garman lines, and Lord Kitchener's attention was duly drawn to the fact. He was invited to call at the British War Office, and it is said that while Lord Kitchener was pumping him to get all the information possible, Mr. Cobb thought he was interviewing him. He was of course unable to take any notes, but that did not prevent him from publishing the "interview." He drew largely on his imagination, and made up for accuracy by putting in his own version. The comment which was raised in London by Lord Kitchener's apparent favouritism towards an American journalist died a natural death after the denial by the Secretary for War of the accuracy of the interview.

Kashmir Art.

The American Consul on special commercial service in India has some pertinent remarks to make on the decadence of high art in Kashmir. This feature is most noticeable in regard to the shawl and carpet industry. The use of cheap aniline dyes, and the copying of patterns from foreign designs is the most prevalent evil. The workers cannot be wholly blamed for this state of things. Visitors with long purses from foreign countries, who flock to Kashmir, want a particular design of carpet for their particular drawing-room, and the result is that patterns from wall-paper books are copied and the old indigenous, masterpieces in the way of designs are relegated to a back corner. The shawls now manufactured in Kashmir are inferior in quality, the patterns changing with the fashions in Europe, and French patterns and colours are slowly prevailing over genuine Indian designs and colours. The same decadence is observable in regard to embroidery. The superb skill of these people is used in embroidering drill, linen, etc. But the advantage of the cheapness of these materials sometimes tells in their favour. Western enterprise has also added American sewing machines and German cheap yarn to improve the art!

Papier-Maché Industry.

This industry is rapidly growing apace. Formerly these boxes were used for holding the shawls exported to France, and were sold at high prices. Nowadays articles such as picture-frames, trays, vases, glove and handkerchief-boxes are made. They are made from paper softened and moulded to the requisite shape, and afterwards wrapped round with a piece of cloth and covered with glue. After this, colour is applied, and the requisite pattern is drawn, the whole being glazed and varnished with copal dissolved in turpentine. This is an important industry in Kashmir and the articles are in great demand. Other industries are enamelling on copper, brass and silver by fusing over them various mineral substances, also wood carving. Here again Western commercialism has made its apperance. Instead of real silver, the mania for cheapness has introduced some alloy, and the electro-plating apparatus is fully taken advantage of.

Licensed Trade.

A recent meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League held at Leeds was made the occasion of a lament on account of some of the restrictions placed on the drink traffic by the War Office through its subordinates. The President of the meeting said that diminished consumption of alcohol meant the restriction of the labour employed, wages distributed, and spread of distress in these difficult times. All who are acquainted with these good people are aware of these stock arguments. He further added that, although the increased taxation would bring more revenue, it would act in a deleterious way on their business; small firms would go to pieces. When Mr. Lloyd George increased the taxation on brewers the last time, this same cry was brought forward, but instead of collapsing, the brewers seem to fatten daily. Some good and worthy gentlemen at this very meeting complained of the restrictions against serving soldiers with intoxicants after half-past eight at night, and said it bore heavily on their trade. What their complaints amount to is this; That the general welfare of the large majority of the people must be sacrificed, whenever the authorities try to bring about this result, so that the vested interest of the "Trade" may make money.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon will give a purdah party at Government House at 5 p.m., on January 7th.

The Divanji Saheb, of Peer Khwaja Saheb of Ajmer, arrived in Bombay, at Grant Road station on Saturday morning with about 50 followers, on his way to Gulbergs. He is staying with Mr. Valy Mahomed Sha Kaderi Chishti Nizami, in Kazi Mohalla, Null Bazaar, and will be here for a week. Divanji Saheb is considered to be a descendant of Peer Khwaja Saheb of Ajmer, and is highly respected by all Mahomedans.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FAILURE IN POLAND.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE BUKHOVINA.

INCESSANT RAINS ON WESTERN FRONT.

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE IMPEDED.

A Petrograd telegram says that in the opinion of experts, the battle of Four Rivers as the long series of engagements on the banks of the Bzura, Rawka, Pilitza and Nida is called, is ended. The Germans and Austrians have not only failed to advance in Poland but have been repulsed everywhere with heavy losses. The present attacks are regarded as an effort to gain time pending new operations.

An official statement from Petrograd describes an unsuccessful attempt of the Germans to cross the Bzura. All the crossing party were killed or captured. The Russian advance through the Carpathians continues, the Austrians fleeing and abandoning prisoners and metrailleuses. The Austrians are evacuating Bukhovina.

The trend of the latest Paris communiqué points to the fact that there is very little activity being shown on the Western front by either side, and the closing para attributes the lull to the incessant rains which soak the soil and render operations almost impossible.

The Turks have been routed in the Caucasus and the Russians have captured a large number of prisoners and guns. The troops are fighting under exceptional conditions in deep snow.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

It is officially stated that Lord Wimborne has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Wimborne, until lately known as Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, and previously as the Hon. Ivor Guest, was M. P., for Plymouth from 1900 to 1906 and for Cardiff District from 1906 to 1910. He was raised to the peerage as Lord Ashby St. Ledgers in 1910 and succeeded to the barony of Wimborne on the death of his father last year. He was Paymaster-General from 1910 to 1912 and was subsequently a Lord-in-Waiting to His Majesty. He married in 1902 a daughter of the 2nd Lord Ebury. Lord Wimborne is well-known as a polo-player and organised the team which went to America last year. His Lordship is forty-one years old.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. F. Fletcher, Rifle Corps.
Major W. K. Gray, Artillery.
Lieut. W. A. Guest-Williams, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. Heyland, Riffe Corps.
Lieut. M. Parry-Jones, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain E. van Gutsen, Rifle Corps.

PRISONER

Second-Lieut. R. R. W. Jackson, Royal Fusiliers.

BATTLE OF FOUR RIVERS.

GERMANS' COMPLETE FAILURE.

BATTLE OF FOUR RIVERS.

ENEMY REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATING BUKHOVINA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Jan, 4.

In the opinion of experts, the battle of Four Rivers as the long series of engagements on the banks of the Bzura, Rawka, Pilitza and Nida is called, is ended.

The Germans and Austrians have not only failed to advance in Poland but everywhere been repulsed with heavy losses. The attacks continue but they are regarded as an effort to gain time pending new operations. There has been much hand to hand fighting in which the Russians have invariably been superior.

By the occupation of Kremin, Zeletin, Radoutz and Seret in Bukhovina on the Rumanian frontier, Russia holds the strategic railways to Western Galicia and Hungary. The Austrians are evacuating Bukhovina and thirty thousand inhabitants of Bukhovina and Transylvania have fled to Rumania.

GERMAN FORCES IN POLAND.

SIX ARMY CORPS DDEDLY DISAPPEAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Times" Warsaw correspondent states that six German army corps have disappeared suddenly from this front and speculation is rife as to whether they are being diverted for a concentrated movement on the left or have been withdrawn for operations in the west. It is possible that they have been moved to protect the German communications between Thorn and Lowicz, which are reported to be threatened by a possible Russian crossing of the Vistula in the vicinity of Plock. If this contingency be true we may expect a temporary lull in the definite advance on the Bazura line. The authorities here believe that the moment the German advance on Warsaw fails, the fall of Cracow will be merely a matter of weeks.

PORT OF MUNITIONS FROM U. S

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

Various business interests have protested against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Tsar and President Poincaré exchanged telegrams at New Year, both expressing the conviction that the common cause will triumph.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

"The Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Northumberland Fusiliers commence the new year with twenty-six battalions formed and complete.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP OF ASSAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Rev H. Pakenham Walsh will be consecrated Bishop of Assam at St. Paul's Cathedral at 8 o'clock next Sunday morning. The Bishop of Nagpur will be the preacher and the Metropolitan assisted by the Bishops of Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, Nagpur and Chota Nagpur will take the service.

ALL-INDIA UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

The Second All-India Unitarian Conference was held on 2nd and 3rd instants in the Khalikda Hall, Karachi, under the presidency of Miryakubkhan of Las Bella, when the representatives of the various monotheistic creeds spoke on their respective faiths. The conference has been organised with a view to bring about better understanding between the followers of different religions, thus affording a rallying platform for all.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

AUSTRIANS IN FLIGHT.

GERMANS' UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Jan. 4.

It is officially stated that there was a severe artillery engagement on the whole front on the left bank of the Vistula.

German attempts to advance at various points on the Bzura were unsuccessful. The enemy was discovered crossing the Bzura early on Saturday morning and was attacked with the bayonet. The few of them who survived surrendered.

There was also desperate all-night fighting on Friday north-east of the Rawa, ending in the dislodgment of the Germans from the portion of the trenches they had captured.

A German brigade on Saturday afternoon attacked the position north-east of Bolimoff, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The enemy's attacks near Volwine south of the Vistula were repulsed.

We are advancing successfully in the Uzok and Rostoky passes and the Carpathians, the Austrians fleeing and abandoning prisoners and mitrailleuses.

SUBMARINE DEFIED.

BRITISH STEAMER'S ASH TO SAFETY

The Harwich correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wiring on Saturday, Dec. 12, sends a thrilling story of the cool daring of a British sea captain when challenged to surrender his ship to a German submarine.

At daybreak on Friday morning the Great Eastern Railway Company's steamer Colchester left the Hook of Holland for Harwich. She was carrying cargo and had only one passenger. When about thirty miles out a German submarine suddenly popped up, the conning tower opened, and her commander hailed the Colchester and called upoon her to stop and surrender.

The answer of the captain of the Colchester was to go full steam ahead. At the same time he manoeuvred his vessel skilfully so as to stand bows-on towards the submarine and thus present the smallest possible surface to any torpedo that might be launched. The submarine dived to give chase, but the captain of the Colchester steered a zig-zag course to baffle his pursuer.

The Colchester had the advantage in speed ordinarily, and at the first sign of danger the captain had rung down to the engine-room ordering them to "let her have it." They did, and the Colchester raced along at steam trial's pace. Her twin-screws were doing unheard-of-revolutions a minute, and the stokers dripped perspiration as they drove up the needle of the steam gauge.

It is believed that in a quarter of an hour they had shaken off the more sluggish submarine groping along in their wake in pursuit of the dodging quarry, but the captain took no chances, and the Colchester pounded along hard till she arrived in the security of English waters at Harwich.

The Colchester is a twin-screw boat of 1,300 tons, with engines of 2,440- h.p.

BRITAIN'S GROWING N AVY.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE FLEET.

The Navy List for December furnishes some particulars as to the steady growth of the Navy. There have been added the battleship Canada, the two light cruisers Cambrian and Wallaroo, the Imperieuse, the two flotilla leaders Botha and Tipperary, the torpedo gunboat Antelope, for the training of stokers second class at Devonport, whilst the torpedo-boat destroyers Virago and Whiting have been removed from the sale list and recommissioned. At the same time the battleship Royal Oak, included in the November list as building is now entered as completing, and the Una has been added to the list of Australian ships at the disposal of the Admiralty.

To the list of fleet auxiliaries there have been added the Aorangi, supply ship; Berrina, armed transport; Grantala, hospital ship; and Upolu, submarine depot ship.

To the list of merchant vessels commissioned there have been added the G.E.R. Company's Amsterdam, Clacton, and Newmarket; the L. and S. W. R. Company's Caesarea; the White Star Liners Cedric, Celtic, and Laurentic; the M. R. Company's City of Belfast and Duchess of Devonshire; the L. and Y. and L. and N. W. R. Companies' Duke of Albany and Duke of Cornwall; and others.

TURKS ROUTED.

HEAVY CAPTURES BY RUSSIANS.

FIGHTING IN DEEP SNOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Jan. 4.

An official announcement says:—The fighting at Sarykamysh is now to our advantage. We captured almost the whole of the Fiftieth Infantry, including the commander, fifteen officers of high rank, six mountain guns and fourteen protected quickfirers. We also took five thousand Turks, forty officers and several surgeons.

We followed up our advantage, seized some of the enemy's positions and captured three more quickfirers and over seven hundred prisoners.

We routed the Turkish force elsewhere and took four mountain guns.

The troops are fighting under exceptional conditions in deep snow.

AUSTRIAN DEBACLE IN SERBIA.

GENERALS DISMISSED.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Austrian General von Frank who announced the occupation of Belgrade on December 2nd and Field-Marshal Przyborski who participated in the operations in Serbia have both been dismissed.

SERBIANS' RAPID ADVANCE.

ATI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN DUAL MONARCHY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazete" cables under date, December 31 (delayed in transmission).

The Vienna correspondent of the "Giornale D'Italia" states that Austria has renounced all idea of retaliation against Servia and proposes to employ her entire forces against Russia. It is reported elsewhere that panic exists at Sarajevo where defensive preparations are being made. The Serbians are rapidly advancing. News is constantly received in Geneva of disturbances in Austria-Hungary. It is said that since the Serbian victories scarcely a day has passed in Budapest without some anti-war demonstrations. At peace manifestations in Vienna on Christmas Day the mounted police charged and wounded 30.

Rumanian revolts in Transylvania are also reported from various sources.

PATRIOTIC OFFER BY A TIWANA MALIK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

A Press communique states:—We have received intimation of another very patriotic offer having been made by a member of the Tiwana clan of Shahpur District, Honorary Captain Malik Muhammad Mubariz Khan of 9th Hodson's Horse. In 1885 when this gallant retired Indian Officer obtained a commission in the then 9th Bengal Lancers, his enlisted a troop of men from his district and assisted them by providing their subscriptions towards Chanda Funds. Since his retirement the Malik has continued to take great interest in the half squadron which he thus raised and he recently offered to bear the cost for one year of pay of all men in the troops while employed on active service at the front. This generous offer which amounts to a monthly sum of Rs. 3,300 has been accepted by the Government for a period of one year should the war last so long. The Malik has also offered to pay the whole cost of the hospital accompanying his old regiment in the field but this could not be arranged.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

The bearing of the appeal of the convicts in the Delhi conspiracy case commenced at the Chief Court to-day before Justices Johnstone and Rattigan.

Messrs. Ross Alston and Brodway represented the Crown and Mr. Beechy, with several Indian advocates, appeared for the appellants.

The Government appeal against the acquittal of Charan Dass, and also for the enhancement of the sentence on Basant Kumar, will be taken up next week.

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE RELAXED.

IMPEDED BY INCESSANT RAINS.

SLOW PROGRESS EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 3.

The communique this afternoon said:—

"We maintain northward of Lys all the positions recently won. The enemy only displayed activity in the Zonnebeke district, where a violent bombardment took place.

There was almost complete quiet from Lys to Arras, but an artillery engagement in the Albert-Roye district.

Our infantry progressed five-hundred metres at Laboisselle.

There were sharp artillery engagements from the Oise to the Meuse.

We made three hundred metres progress at Perthes-les-hurlus. There were infantry engagements at Beau Sejour, when we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

There was great activity at Bois-de-la-Grurie. The Germans made two unsuccessful attacks. Artillery was also active on the heights of the Meuse.

We gained some ground north-westward of Troyon and Bois-le-dretre.

We occupied the enemy's trenches in the Vosges near Celles-Sur-plain.

There were artillery engagements at Bandesapt and the valley of Fave.

Our gains in the Thann district have been maintained.

We bombarded a German train at Altkirch railway station and did some destruction to the railway line between Darspach and Dierspach.

Speaking generally an appreciable relaxation is noticeable in our offensive, which must be attributed to the incessant rains which soak the soil everywhere and render operations almost impossible.

GERMAN FOOD PRICES.

The Berlin "Vorwarts" of December 10, publishes an article on the increase in the prices of provisions. The article says that according to available statistics the cost of provisions during October rose very consilittled — — — — — — —

The general prices of meat increased 15 per cent. in one month.

Since the beginning of the war the prices of wheat and oats rose 226 per cent. of rye 30 per cent. and of barley 48 per cent. The wholesale price of wheat flour rose 9 per cent. and the retail price 7 per cent. White bread rose 28 per cent. rye flour rose (wholesale) 27 per cent., (retail) 33 per cent., rye bread 14 per cent.

The price of cereals has also risen considerably.

The prices of milk, coffee, sugar, and petrol are unchanged; but butter, lard, and eggs are dearer.

The "Vorwarts" says that as prices will still further increase, it is absolutely necessary to fix maximum prices—not only wholesale, but retail.

DEATH OF MAJOR MORRIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

Major Morris, Secretary, Maymyo Club, who died suddenly yesterday, retired from the Army in 1900. He was for some time Secretary of the Western India Turf Club, Poona.

MUNIFICENCE OF MAHARAJA OF REWA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

His Highness the Maharajah of Rewa having heard that the Indian troops in Europe have been suffering from frost-bite, has offered Rs. 5,000 for purchasing vaseline. The offer has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

CARE FOR BLUEJACKETS' DEPENDENTS.

The Press Bureau officially announces that during the war the operations of the Navy Employment Agency, acting for the Friendly Union of Sailors' Wives, will be extended to finding employment free of all charge for widows and dependent mothers of bluejackets and marines who have lost their lives or become totally incapacitated. All applications should be made to the secretary of the Navy Employment Agency, 25, Victoria Street, London, personally or by letter marked "Widows' and mothers' branch."

HOSPITAL SHIP FOR INDIANS.

EASTERN CUSTOMS AND WESTERN COMFORTS.

CASTE DISTINCTIONS OBSERVED.

An "Anglo-Indian" contributes to "The Times" the following description of a Hospital ship at Boulogne which has been fitted up for wounded Indian soldiers:—

The hospital fleet now at Boulogne comprises the first ships of its kind, if we except the Gwalior and Carthage, which were equipped for the China War. The vessels used for South Africa were transports only, and the wounded did not embark on them until they were more or less convalescent. These ships are easily distinguishable by the broad green band on a white surface, with the Red Cross fore and aft; sailing with light ballast, they stand high out of the water. The Indian contingent consists of four vessels of the Castle Line and two of the P. and O. Two more are being equipped in India by contributions from the Indian Princes and the different communities.

By the courtesy of an officer of the Indian Medical Service I was shown over the Guildford Castle this afternoon, a vessel of some 8,000 tons, with provision for 300 wounded men. The ship is a model of finish and has been provided with every new accessory, from rocking beds fixed to the floor which swing with the motion of the vessel to an X-ray installation and the most splendid details of modern surgery in the operating room. There are separate wards for native officers and for British officers in the Indian Army.

From the moment he reaches the quay, the patient is made to feel that the most careful machinery is being put in movement for his comfort. As soon as the Red Cross motor-car arrives, the bed he has travelled in is laid gently on a stretcher, swung up to the deck by a smooth running crane, placed in the lift and lowered down into the ward. The "lying down" patient need not stir from the stretcher on which he receives first aid until he is lifted on to his bed on the ship. And to soften the ordeal of the somewhat formidable descent by crane, provision has been made for a stretcher wide enough to carry two. To the Indian this is very important. He likes to have a "bhai-band, brother or comrade-a coreligionist, for choice—by his side in a tight place, and more especially when he is sick. A convoy of wounded arrived before I left the ship and I saw two great Sikhs make the ascent to the deck. One who had a slight bullet wound in the finger held the other's hand.

The patient finds himself in a roomy ward, spotlessly clean well-lighted and ventilated. It is probably more palatial than any room he has seen before, and for the first time he knows the comfort of a spring cot. The cabins have been gutted on both decks, so that the ward stretches the whole breadth of the ship. By his bed he finds a table, a spittoon, and a life-belt. Everything is ship-shape, or "tik-tak," to use the Indian's expressive word. Each ward is a unit in itself, both in establishment and equipment, so that there is no confusion or bustling about between one deck and another. Each ward has its own electric sterilizer, and there is a constant supply of sterilized dressings ready packed. Everything is prepared, even the electric punkahs which suggest that the vessel may be used for transport to India at the end of the war.

SPECIAL SWEETMEATS.

The arrival of a convoy of wounded is the occasion for a kind of 5 o'clock tea. Special sweetmeats are distributed, of which all Indians are fond, 'halva' made up with 'atta,' and different forms of 'metaie' prepared by the Hindu Mahomedan cooks for their own communities. There are depots in France now of Indian spices brought over from the bazaars of Bombay—some of those essential ingredients of native dishes which have no equivalent in Europe.

The most remarkable thing about the ship is the meticulous care which has been taken to respect caste observances. Fore and aft there are two kitcheris, one Hindu and one Mahomedan, the Hindu on the port side, the Mahomedan on the starboard. From the moment foodstuff or cooking or eating utensils are bought they are kept apart in separate stores duly labelled. The kitchen ranges have been specially prepared in accordance with expert Indian advice; the right kind of urn for the tea, the necessary 'chapattie' girdle for cooking flat cakes, the brass pestle and mortar for pounding curry powder. There is no margin for mistake. When the Hindu cook, who is generally a Brahmin—a caste whose touch cannot defile—has prepared his dish he brings it into the ward himself and doles it out to his co-religionists with his own hands. Needless to say, the same precautions with regard to meat are observed as at the railhead. The Mahomedan butcher kills by the 'halal,' or throat-cutting stroke and the Sikhs by the 'latka,' or stroke at the back of the neck. In the butchery this morning a goat's head fell to a blow of a Sikh officer's sword.

The washhouse and lavatory are designed with the same care, for the Hindu is as fastidious in his ablutions as in his diet. The Indians are perhaps the cleanest people, but they must wash in their own way. On the starboard side is the Mahomedan tap, on the port the Hindu, with notice boards attached in Urdu and Hindu as in all the railway stations in India, lest there should be any mistake. There are ordinary English baths, relics, perhaps, of the Guildford Castle, but these are regarded with suspicion by the Indians, who squat on the floor as in their own country, a bowl in the hand

(Continued on page 8.)

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

VISIT TO DHULIA.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Jan. 4.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrived this morning from Jalgaon. A large gathering of district officers, Mewas Chieftains, leading citizens and councillors of the Municipality, was present at the station to receive them. In the morning Their Excellencies paid visits to several public institutions and in the evening received an address from the Municipality at the Municipal Hall.

Replying to the address his Excellency said:—

Mr. President and Councillors of the Dhulia City Municipality, I thank you most heartily on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself for the cordial greeting you have extended to us on this our first visit to your city. Our stay, though short, will enable us to make your acquaintance though I am already aware both from the record of your activities contained in your address and from information that had already been received from other sources that you are fully alive to the responsibilities of your important duties and are earnestly working, inspired by a real sense of public service, to improve the conditions of the citizens under your care.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to hear from you that the growth and progress of your town are maintained and that its general health is satisfactory. There can be little doubt that the various steps which you inform me you have taken to secure better sanitation, have done much to achieve this object and your evident determination to secure efficiency in this important matter deserves all commendation.

I notice with interest your statement of revenue and expenditure for the year 1913-14 though I am not altogether surprised and regret that the experiment you have undertaken at the suggestion of Government to replace the octroi system of duties by a system of terminal taxation should have had the temporary result of a decrease in revenue. I would ask you to remember that this experiment is only of a tentative character, having been fixed for a period of two years from June 1914. Let me suggest to you as one remedy that your Municipality might seriously consider whether you have not placed the rates of your terminal taxation on too low a basis and in any event I would remind you that the revision of the rates provisionally fixed can be reconsidered at the end of the experimental period.

WATER SUPPLY.

I am very glad that through the enterprise of your council you have provided a good water supply to your city and I entirely sympathise with you in your desire to provide your citizens with an equally satisfactory drainage scheme. If times had been normal I assure you that Government would have been disposed to take the necessary steps to assist you in this undertaking, but I regret to inform you that under existing conditions we are bound to restrict our expenditure. We are therefore unable to accede to your request at the present juncture, but I trust that before long peace may once more be established through the Empire when if you will submit to us an application for this most necessary work it shall receive our sympathetic consideration.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The provision of satisfactory educational facilities to your children has evidently engaged your earnest attention and I learn with satisfaction of the generosity of one of one of your citizens towards this end and trust that his excellent example may be followed by others. The dearth of Urdu teachers which you lay particular stress upon is, I fear, a very general hindrance to satisfactory Mahomedan education in that language and Government would certainly view with sympathy any practicable proposals having for their object the encouragement of Mahomedan youths in the teaching profession. But here again I regret to inform you that owing to war conditions we are unable to give you any definite promise to assist you in carrying out your wishes but should be glad if you would submit a scheme giving full particulars of your proposals and assure you that it shall receive our careful attention.

You have given me the most interesting information with regard to your various projected schemes both for the supply of a cotton market, the removal of congested areas and the provision of electric lighting for your town. These projects all show your determination to ensure the health and well-being of your citizens and to provide for the future developments of your town and you may rely on our giving you such assistance and advice as is possible when you submit them for Government approval.

MODEL FARM.

I have this afternoon paid a visit to the model farm to which you make a reference in your address and I am glad to hear of your desire to increase its efficiency for the benefit of the agriculturists of this district. The industry of agriculture, the most important in this country, will always receive encouragement from me and all efforts to improve its prospects and possibilities are deserving of the assistance of Government. Let me venture to impress on the agriculturists of this district a piece of advice that my Government has already urged in the presidency, namely, that in the present circumstances they should during the next year not confine their activities solely to the growing of cotton but should turn their attention to the greater production of wheat and let me further express the hope that greater attention will be paid not only to the breeding of draught cattle but also to the production of good dairy cattle in order that our people in the great cities may be able to secure for themselves and their children pure and unadulterated milk, an urgent necessity for their health and vitality.

It is a very great pleasure to me to hear of the cordial relations that exist between your council and my district officers, a state of things which I hope and believe, is to be found in all parts of the presidency, and I can fully endorse your special reference to Khan Bahadur Kadri to whose long and meritorious service as an officer of Government I am glad to have this opportunity of paying a warm testimony.

DEVOTION TO EMPIRE.

The citizens of Dhulia and its district have indeed shown their loyalty and devotion to the Empire in these grave times in a most practical and generous manner and on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself I gratefully acknowledge the help and assistance you have given us. You very truly remark that this war must bring sorrow and suffering on all classes of our people and we must all be prepared in our several stations to bear our shares of the burden which this terrible struggle entails. We must never forget that this country is more favourably situated than any other engaged in this conflict and while Government will be ready to consider any special case of hardship which you may have to lay before us, we trust that all classes will bear with courage and endurance the hardships that must inevitably be felt by all.

Let me in conclusion thank you once more very warmly for your cordial reception to us both. The kindness of the greetings everywhere extended to us have made our lives amongst you happy indeed. Most cordially we acknowledge the support and assistance we have received from the whole presidency in this anxious period of strain and trial. Let me express the hope that before many months are over we may be found working together in a more peaceful season for the welfare of our country and the unity of the Empire.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

BURMA POLICE OFFICERS CHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

The District Magistrate of Kyaukse had before him to-day a case in which W. J. Doveton, District Superintendent of Police, and three other officers are being prosecuted at the instance of the local Government on various allegations made against them.

It is stated that the charges against Doveton are that in May last, he abetted the fabrication of false evidence in a murder case by allowing substitution of an innocent man named Pyu Nyu for Maung Ba, who was suspected to be the murderer. Doveton, also it is alleged, abetted extortion of money. It is stated that he allowed his subordinates to extort money from Maung Ba on threats of arrest and Doveton himself or through agents received sums of money and Maung Ba was not arrested until he was actually on trial before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Kyaukse and that by the court police officer. The other allegations against Doveton are that though it was within his knowledge that Maung Ba was strongly suspected of the murder he permitted the police to include Maung Ba as a prosecution witness against Pyu Nyu and another, whose names were entered in the charge list.

The charges against the other three officers were similar to those against Doveton.

The defence for Doveton is an absolute denial of the allegations. It is stated for him that the charges were false having been maliciously preferred against him because he incurred the displeasure of a number of persons at Kyaukse who for a long time wanted to have him removed from the District.

HOSPITAL SHIP FOR INDIANS.

(Continued from page 7.)

and a tap playing on the small of the back at a foot and a half from the ground. The sanitary requisites are an exact replica of those which obtain in the East. It was the perfection of these more than anything else which moved a venerable Khan Bahadur who visited the hospital last week to say in admiration: "All India should see this."

A MAHOMEDAN KITCHEN.

We were shown over the Mahomedan cookhouse, which exhaled the comfortable smell of 'dhal' and rice, and peered into the Hindu kitchen the door of which would be profaned by infidel feet and the food polluted. The lower deck, also gutted of all accessories, is set apart for the subordinate staff. Here is the laundry, and the Indian 'dhobie,' or washerman, who is denied the familiar stone on which he beats his linen in Hindustan. This is perhaps the only failure in the way of concession to the immemorial usages of the East.

The hold is converted into a series of store rooms for medicinal and ward necessaries, cooking utensils and the like. There is a plentiful supply of warm clothing sweaters, scarfs, overcoats, Cardigan jackets, shirts, underclothing and pyjamas, contributed by the Indian War Fund, the Red Cross, and the St. John Ambulance, in addition to Government supplies. These are thickly-knitted, of a fine quality of wool. They will of course, be the personal property of any Indian who finds himself in the ship. It is hoped that patriotic organizations will send in more contributions. The choice of a fancy waistcoat and a woollen overcoat in the warm clothing department will "feelingly persuade" the Indian that he is well cared for. But it is the provision that has been made for the continuance of his daily rites and observances exactly as in the East that will most win his gratitude. He deserves every comfort we can give him.

THE RUPTURE WITH TURKEY.

SIR L. MALLET'S FINAL DESPATCH.

SUCCESSFUL GERMAN INTRIGUES.

The following are extracts from an important retrospective dispatch addressed by Sir Louis Mallet, the late British Ambassador at Constantinople, to Sir Edward Grey on the diplomatic rupture with Turkey. The dispatch tends to correct the impression produced by the recent White Paper containing the diplomatic correspondence on the events leading to the rupture.

Sir L. Mallet's dispatch runs in part as follows:—

London, Nov. 20, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to report on the circumstances which preceded and accompanied my departure from Constantinople on the 1st November.

On my return to my post on the 16th August, a fortnight after the outbreak of the European war, the situation was already such as to give ground for the apprehension that Turkey would be driven by Germany sooner or later to take part in it as her ally. The Ottoman army, under the supreme command of Enver Pasha, who was entirely in German hands, had been mobilized, and although the Government had declared their intention of preserving their neutrality, they had taken no proper steps to ensure its maintenance. They had, on the contrary, jeopardised their ability to do so by the admission of the German warships Goeben and Breslau into the Dardanelles on the 10th August. Events have confirmed what I and my French and Russian colleagues constantly impressed upon the Grand Vizier and other Ministers at the time, that so long as the German admiral and crews remained on board the German warships, the German Government were masters of the situation, and were in a position to force the hand of the Turkish Government if at any given moment it suited them to do so.

So far as the Grand Vizier was concerned, the warning fell upon deaf ears, and it was at no time possible to persuade his Highness to admit that he would not be able to control developments to which he was himself opposed and which had not the approval of the whole Government. It is quite possible that he was sincere in this conviction, but he was fully alive to the precarious nature of his own position and to the fact that any real attempt on his part to run counter to the policy of Enver Pasha and the military authorities would have meant his elimination. This event would have brought matters to a head at once, which would have been contrary to the policy of the allied Powers of postponing for as long as possible, if they were unable to avert altogether, the intervention of Turkey in the war, with the vast and complicated issues involved in the raising of the Eastern question, so that my *role* and that of my French and Russian colleagues, with whom I acted in complete accord throughout, was necessarily restricted to one of remonstrance and to an endeavour to expose and defeat the German intrigues.

GERMAN PRESSURE.

In pursuance of a long-prepared policy, the greatest pressure was at once exercised by Germany to force Turkey into hostilities. German success in the European war was said to be assured. The perpetual menace to Turkey from Russia might, it was suggested, be averted by a timely alliance with Germany and Austria. Egypt might be recovered for the Empire. India and other Moslem countries represented as groaning under Christian rule might be kindled into a flame of infinite possibilities for the Caliphate of Constantinople. Turkey would emerge from the war the one great Power of the East, even as Germany would be the one great Power of the West. Such was the substance of German misrepresentations.

It is a matter of common consent that Enver Pasha, dominated by a quasi-Napoleonic ideal, by political Pan-Islamism, and by a conviction of the superiority of the German arms, was from the first a strong partisan of the German alliance. How far his several colleagues and other directing spirits outside the Ministry entered into his views is to some extent a matter of speculation; but it may be taken as certain that the Sultan, the Heir Apparent, the Grand Vizier, Djavid Bey, a majority of the Ministry, and a considerable section of the Committee of Union and Progress were opposed to so desperate an adventure as war with the allies. At what moment Talaat Bey, the most powerful civilian in the Cabinet and the most conspicuous of the Committee leaders, finally threw in his lot with the war party cannot be ascertained precisely. His sympathies were undoubtedly with them from the beginning, but the part which he actually played in the earlier stages in shrouded in mystery. I have reason to think that for some time he may have thought it possible, by steering a middle course; to postpone a decision until it was clearer what would be the result of the European war; and he may well have been anxious to gain time and to secure in exchange for Turkey's adhesion to the German cause something more solid than promises. These were tendered, indeed, on a lavish scale, but I am not aware that they were given in a form which could be considered binding. It is certain in any case that Talaat Bey's hesitations were overcome, and that he had definitely joined the conspiracy to bring about war this autumn some three weeks before the crisis was precipitated.

Whatever the views of individual Ministers or others may have been, the Turkish Government made no effort to emancipate themselves from German influence or to stem the tide of its progress. The material hold established by the introduction of the two German ships was on the contrary allowed to be strengthened. Not only did these ships remain under effective German control, but a strong German element was imported into the remainder of the fleet, even before the British naval mission, which had been reduced to impotence by order of the Minister of Marine, had been recalled by His Majesty's Government. Large numbers of Germans were imported from Germany as unostentatiously as possible, to be employed in the forts of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and at other crucial points. Numerous German merchant vessels, of which the most important were the Corcovado and the General, served as bases of communication and as auxiliaries to what had become, in effect, a German Black Sea Fleet. Secret communications with the German General Staff were established at the outbreak of the war by means of the wireless apparatus of the Corcovado, which was anchored opposite the German Embassy at Therapia, and which was continuously used for this among other purposes throughout the whole period under review, in spite of my urgent representations and those of my French and Russian colleagues. Other German ships played with the Turkish flag as they pleased, in order to facilitate their voyages or cloak their real character while in port, and a department was constituted at the German Embassy for the purpose of requisitioning supplies for the use of the German Government and their ships. All these things were tolerated by a complaisant Turkish Government, who appeared to be indifferent to the incessant encroachment on their sovereignity if not to welcome them.

THE MENACE TO EGYPT

On land, the officers of the German military mission displayed a ubiquitous activity. Their supremacy at the Ministry of War, combined with the close cooperation which existed between them, and the Militarist party, made it easy to fortify an already strong position. Acting in conjunction with other less accredited agents of their own nationality, they were the main organisers of those military preparations in Syria which so directly menaced Egypt, and which became a serious source of preoccupation and a constant theme of my remonstrances.

The evidence of these preparations became daily more convincing. Emissaries of Enver Pasha were present on the frontier, bribing and organising the Bedouins. War-like stores were despatched south, and battalions of regular troops were posted at Rafah, whilst the Syrian and Mosul army corps were held in readiness to move south at short notice. The Syrian towns were full of German officers, who were divided with large sums of money for suborning the local chiefs. As an illustration of the thoroughness of the German preparations, I was credibly informed that orders were given to obtain estimates for the making of Indian military costumes at Aleppo in order to simulate the appearance of British Indian troops. Under directions from the Central Government the civil authorities of the Syrian coast towns removed all their archives and ready money to the interior, and Moslem families were warned to leave to avoid the consequences of bombardment by the British fleet. The Khedive himself was a party to the conspiracy, and arrangements were actually made with the German Embassy for his presence with a military expedition across the frontier. . . .

FACTORS FOR PEACE.

It may seem strange that, thus equipped and thus abetted, those who sought to involve Turkey in the European war failed so long to achieve their object. The reasons were manifold. As I have already indicated, the party which stood for neutrality contained men who, lacking though they were in any material means of enforcing their views, could not easily be ignored. By whatever various routes they may have been arrived at, the ideas of these men coincided with a body of less sophisticated and hardly articulate opinion which, however wounded by England's action in preventing delivery of the Sultan Osman and the Reshadie, could still not reconcile itself to a war with England and France. In my despatch of the 22nd September I had the honour to report how frankly and how emphatically the Sultan himself voiced this feeling in conversation with me. There can be little doubt that the Grand Vizier exercised what influence he had in favour of neutrality. Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, whose influence in favour of neutrality was of weight as representing the Jewish element, and whose arguments in favour of peace were supported by the fact Turkey was already absolutely bankrupt, and not in a position to embark upon war with the allies, became towards the end so formidable an obstacle to the fulfilment of the German plan that instructions were sent from Berlin to force his resignation.

However slender the chances in our favour, it was obviously my duty, in conjunction with my French and Russian colleagues, to support and encourage by all possible means those forces which were obscurely striving for the preservation of peace. If this policy necessarily involved the acceptance of acts on the part of the Ottoman Government which, in ordinary circumstances, would have called for more than remonstrance and the reservation of our rights, and which it would have been easy to make the occasion of a rupture of relations, the patience displayed by the allies was justified by the results achieved.

Although unsuccessful in averting war, two objects of main importance were gained by delaying its commencement. On the one hand, the allied Powers are now in a position to deal with the problem with a freer hand, and, on the other, Germany has been forced to show her cards and to act independently of a majority of the Turkish Cabinet. . . .

On the morning of the 29th I received intelligence from Egypt of the incursion into the Sinai peninsula of an armed body of 2,000 Bedouins, who had occupied the wells of Magdaba, and whose objective was an attack upon the Suez Canal. . . .

THE ATTACK ON ODESSA.

The second event of capital importance was the attack on Odessa and other Russian ports in the Black Sea on the morning of the same day, the 29th October. It is now certain that the actual orders for these attacks were given by the German admiral on the evening of the 27th October but it was not until after they had actually taken place, that is, on the afternoon of the 29th October, when news of the raid on Odessa was telegraphed to me direct by Mr. Consul-General Roberts, that my Russian and French colleagues and myself realised that the die had actually been cast and the crisis that we had so long feared and striven to avert had occurred. . . .

My interview with the Grand Vizier partly coincided with that of M. de Giers and preceded that of M. Bompard. It was of a painful description. His Highness convinced me of his sincerity in disclaiming all knowledge of or participation in the events which had led to the rupture, and entreated me to believe that the situation was even now not irretrievable. I replied that the time had passed for assurances. The crisis which I had predicted to his Highness at almost every interview which I had had with him since my return had actually occurred, and unless some adequate satisfaction were immediately given by the dismissal of the German mission, which could alone prevent the recurrence of attempts upon Egyptian territory and attacks on Russia, war with the allies was inevitable. My Russian colleague had already demanded his passports, and I must, in pursuance of the instructions I had received, follow the same course. The Grand Vizier again protested that even now he could undo what the War party had done without his knowledge or consent. In reply to the doubt which I expressed as to the means at his disposal, he said that he had on his side moral forces which could not but triumph, and that he meant to fight on to the end. He did not, indeed, hint at a possibility of immediately dismissing the German mission, but he informed me that there was to be a meeting of the Council at his house that evening, when he would call upon his colleagues to support him in his determination to avert war with the allied Powers.

The Council was duly held, and, as he had predicted, the majority of the Ministers supported the Grand Vizier, who made a strong appeal in favour of peace, and was seconded by Djavid Bey. But the powerlessness of the Sultan's Ministers to do more than vote in the Council Chamber was evident. The question of dismissing the German naval officers was discussed, but no decision to do so was taken, and no Minister ventured even to propose the expulsion of the military mission. In the interval the War party had sealed their resolution to go forward, by publishing a *communique* in which it was stated that the first acts of hostility in the Black Sea had come from the Russian side. Untrue and grotesque as it was, this invention succeeded in deceiving many of the public.

It is not possible to establish by proof which of the Ministers had pre-knowledge of the German admiral's *coup*, but it may be regarded as certain that Enver Pasha was aware of it, and highly probable that Talaat Bey was also an accomplice.

DIFFICULTIES OF DEPARTURE.

Owing to the wanton refusal of the military authorities at the last moment to allow the departure of a great number of British and French subjects who were to have left by an earlier train than that which had been placed at my disposal, the station was for some hours the scene of indescribable confusion and turmoil.

My protests and those of the French Ambassador were disregarded, and after protracted discussion, we agreed to leave matters in the hands of the United States Ambassador, who undertook to use all his influence to procure the departure of our fellow-subjects on the following day. The "sous-chef de protocole" of the Sublime Porte and the "chef de cabinet particulier" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were sent to bid farewell to M. Bompard and myself at the railway station, and two Secretaries of the Political Department of the Ministry accompanied us to the frontier.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the assistance which I have received from Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador. During the last two days especially the difficulties arising out of the abnormality of the situation would have been immeasurably greater had it not been for his invaluable help and his untiring efforts on behalf of myself and my staff. We are heavily indebted not only to Mr. Morgenthau himself, but to every member of the United States Embassy. It is entirely owing to their exertions that the British and French subjects who were detained at the station on the night of my departure were allowed to leave on the following evening.

SIR E. GREY'S LETTER.

Sir Edward Grey's letter to Sir L. Mallet, dated December 4, is as follows:—

I have received your Excellency's despatch of the 20th ultimo, in which you summarise the events since your return to your post on the 16th August last until your departure on the 1st November.

I have read with great appreciation and pleasure of the invaluable assistance rendered to your Excellency in the difficult circumstances of your departure by the United States Ambassador and every member of the United States Embassy, and I have already requested the United States Government to convey to Mr. Morgenthau the most sincere thanks of His Majesty's Government for the valuable services rendered by his Excellency on that occasion, and subsequently in helping the British community to leave Constantinople.

I have also been much gratified to receive your Excellency's testimony of the cheerful courage of the British community in Turkey under exceptionally trying circumstances, and I have noted with great satisfaction your Excellency's appreciation of the valuable services of the Embassy and Consulate staff, and of the members of His Majesty's Consular Service throughout the Ottoman Empire.

I desire also to convey to your Excellency my high sense of the marked ability, patience, and discretion shown by your Excellency in carrying out, in the face of great difficulties, the policy of His Majesty's Government. War was eventually forced by wanton and unprovoked hostilities of the Turkish Fleet under German inspiration and orders, but it was the desire of His Majesty's Government to avoid a rupture with Turkey; and your Excellency rightly directed all your efforts to encourage those influences at Constantinople that were moderate and reasonable. To your efforts it was at any rate in some degree due that the inevitable catastrophe did not occur sooner.

OIL SHIP DISASTER OFF BARROW.

6,003 TONS OF BENZINE IN FLAMES.

TWO SURVIVORS OF CREW OF 35.

The oil-carrying steamer Vedra, bound from Sabine, Texas, for Barrow, with a cargo of 6,000 tons of benzine, was destroyed by fire on December 8, after having gone aground near Walney Island in wild weather the previous night. Of her crew of 36 only two, the second and fourth engineers, were rescued, though courageous efforts were made by the guardship Furness, while several lifeboats and two tugs also endeavoured to lend assistance. Owing to the heavy sea and the heat of the flames, however, it was impossible to do anything more than pick up two of the men who threw themselves into the water from the burning vessel.

The Vedra, which was a steamer of 4,054 tons, owned by the Associated Oil Carriers, Limited, of London, was under charter by the Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Company, and was under the command of Captain Brewster, of London. She passed Tuskar at two o'clock on Monday morning, and approached the port of Barrow on Monday night. It was blowing a gale of wind at the time. A flare had been made for a pilot, but he had not boarded the ship when she was driven ashore, about eight o'clock, taking the ground between Lightning Knoll and the south end of Walney Island. The guard ship Furness, under the command of Captain Hill, was lying out there, and bore down on the Vedra to render assistance. Captain Hill succeeded in getting his hawser aboard the stranded vessel, but this hawser carried away, and a new one was run out. The second also broke, and other attempts to haul the vessel off failed. The engines of the Vedra had broken down, and the ship all the time was bumping on the stony bottom. A very heavy sea was running. The Furness Railway tugboats Walney and Cartmel went out to render assistance, Commander Bissett, R.N., the harbour master, being on the former, and the Piel lifeboat stood by during the night.

SUDDENLY ENVELOPED IN FLAME.

Fresh attempts to haul the Vedra off came to nothing, and about half-past three yesterday morning after an explosion the whole ship was suddenly enveloped in a great sheet of flame—the coffer dam of the vessel had given way with the continual bumping on the shore, and the oil had then found its way into the engine-room, which was already largely charged with gas. The crew were still aboard the blazing vessel, but little could be done to save them. The water in the neighbourhood of the vessel almost immediately became aflame owing to the burning oil escaping in large quantities, and it was only the men who were quick enough to get to the weather side of the ship who had any possible chance of escape.

Captain Hill worked the Furness with great skill, and got close into the burning ship on this side. Four men of the Vedra, including the chief engineer, who handed each of his companions a lifebelt, leaped overboard, and two of them were rescued. These were Frederick McLaughlin, of Marlow-on-Thames, the second engineer, and James Dixon, of South Shields, the fourth engineer. Unfortunately a huge sea came along just as a third man was being secured. He was washed away, and the Furness was flung back a distance of 80 feet in an instant. The chief engineer, who was the last of the four to leave the ship and took to the water without a lifebelt, was caught by a huge wave and dashed against the ship's iron side, apparently being killed instantly. One other member of the crew was seen standing under a boat on the upper bridge, and those on one of the tugs shouted to him to jump into the water, but he replied that he could not swim, and perished with the others. The men on the Furness could also hear men in the forecastle calling out through the port-holes, but it was impossible to get to them. They must have been trapped and burned to death. Those of the crew who were aft had no chance to lower the vessel's lifeboats and must have been almost instantly swallowed up in the flames.

NO 'VARSITY BOAT RACE.

The decision which is now understood to have been arrived at, that, owing to the war, there will be no Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race this year, carries us back just sixty years, says the "Westminster Gazette." In 1855, while the Crimean War was in progress, there was no inter-University cantest, but the next year, when the Peace of Paris was signed, the series of Thames struggles was re-commenced; and they have continued without a single year's intermission ever since. The "blue fever" of two or three decades ago has died away into a more genuine and even general appreciation of the merits of the respective crews; and it will be with something of a wrench, but with a full appreciation of the reason for the renewed temporary suspension, that Thames-side will not witness the race next spring.

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH

Over 1,25,000. Members on Register

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BALKRISHNA BROS.,

Agents,

Cook's Building, Hornby Road

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay.

Free! *Free!!* *Free!.*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,

30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. 180—B20.

HENNESSY'S

"One Star"

"Two Star"

"Three tar"

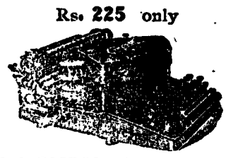
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

Rs. 225 only



THE ONLY STANDARD

BRITISH MADE

Over 2,000 "Empires" IN H. M. GOVT.

Over 150,000 "Empires" IN DAILY USE.

Catalogues from Sole Agents:

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY

281, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

"A Commercial War is Raging" but with all the violent attacks of a multitude of competitors.

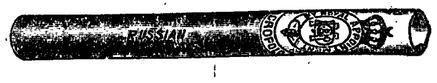
Our Cigarettes rule supreme for the last 50 years.

SPECIALITIES

Boris	Large	Per 100 Rs.	2	12
Alpha	,,	,, ,,	3	4
Lady	Medium	,, ,,	3	6
Q. Alexandra	,,	,, ,,	3	8
Connaught	Large	,, ,,	4	8
Star of India		,, ,,	5	8
Dufferin	Extra Large	,, ,,	6	0

FOR LADIES

Russian style	Plain	Per 100 Rs.	3	4
,,	Gold Tipped	,, ,,	3	12



The finest growths of Macedonian (Turkish) leaf tobaccos are in our possession and regular supplies are coming in freely, hence our usual prices are maintained.

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

UNDER FIRE.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF COURAGE.

The man who has not been under fire always desires eagerly to know what were the feelings of the man who has been during this ordeal, writes a Medical correspondent to "The Times." It is probable that he does not frequently find the information given by veterans either satisfying or enlightening. Being under fire for the first time exists, as a psychological problem, only in the most shadowy form until the individual man have been taken into account.

It has been my good fortune to enjoy many opportunities of talking with soldiers who have been wounded in action. I have visited Belgian, French, and British hospitals at various periods, and, as a medical man, have been afforded special facilities for study. These opportunities have convinced me that no two men feel quite the same sensations whilst under fire for the first time, and also that a man is capable of experiencing quite different periods of the same day, though his circumstances have not changed.

For example, from the statement of a man who experienced shell fire for the first time in his life in the neighbourhood of Arras I gathered that his first feeling had been one of great interest and curiosity. A "Black Maria" fell some hundreds of yards away and sent up a great column of smoke, and at the same time shrapnel was bursting at no long distance. But suddenly there came home the realization that these shells were intended to work havoc, and that, in fact, the position occupied was full of danger. "Then I felt exactly as anybody would feel the moment after he discovered that he was in a field with an angry bull. Every instinct of mind and body prompted flight."

THE TERROR OF ANTICIPATION.

A second man told me that from the moment that came under fire—in a trench—he experienced the most lively terror. "But the feeling passed away after a while, leaving me rather tired and only a little anxious." A third declared that he had been so nervous before going into action that the event put the anticipations of it to shame. He had regarded himself as a dead man, and woke up, under fire, to the realization that his chances of coming through safely were really very good.

Each of these men acquitted himself bravely; two of them were wounded. Clearly, when physical instinct played the coward (I use the word in no censorious sense) moral restraint effected victory. There came a second courage, a courage open-eyed and of clear vision, which, whilst not despising danger, was able to discount it. Under fire these men found a self hitherto unsuspected, that elusive quality which for want of a better title is called manhood.

The achievement of "second courage" is of course a well-recognized stage in the seasoning process of war. I heard a little story from the lips of a British officer which seems to me to illustrate the genesis of it very convincingly—and the story is worth telling for its own sake. At a certain period of the present war some new troops were sent to hold a particular trench. They suffered a really terrible bombardment with shells and shrapnel, and at last about 100 of them evacuated the position and retired. Presently they met a senior officer, who stopped them and inquired what had happened.

On being informed the officer looked grave and told the men that he would be very sorry to have to use any coercive measures with men whom he knew to be brave fellows. He spoke to them for a short time and steadied them. Then he pointed out that the way of duty lay backwards towards the position they had left. "I'll walk back a part of the way with you." He did so. The men returned to their post and gave a good account of themselves. In the words of my informant, they "were all right after that."

THE TRIUMPH OF EXPERIENCE.

An officer who had himself seen much service told me before the beginning of the present war that the soldier who said he was indifferent to fire was merely a braggart. That is generally true, though I personally know of a few exceptions. But equally true is it that a man develops a certain callousness, or rather indifference. He learns first to control, then to measure, his fear. He learns to discount possibilities just as the ordinary railway traveller does. And the work in hand gradually engages and holds more and more of his attention. There comes a time when, in the words of an Army doctor who was wounded near Ypres, "You want to go back not because it is pleasant there, but because staying away is just impossible."

While therefore the man who has not been under fire cannot safely count upon experiencing this or that particular feeling when his hour comes—this depending so much upon temperament and circumstance—he can, I believe, count upon achieving the second courage which is the priceless possession of the veteran. He can count upon "making good" in a moral and spiritual sense; upon reaching courage even through the deepest valleys of mistrust and fear. Under fire he may lose every preconceived notion he ever cherished or shunned, but it is at least in the highest degree probable that he will find himself. And it is also probable that that self will be worth the finding.

My excuse for writing this article is the impression I have formed that many brave men suffer a great deal needlessly through anticipation. Anticipation, I am convinced, is almost invariably a false prophet in this respect, and should be dismissed as such. No man can hope to guess at what his feelings are likely to be in circumstances foreign to all his experience. It is wiser policy to accept the mystery as a mystery, in the full confidence that "the red badge of courage" comes inevitably to those who work and wait for it.

GREAT SCARCITY OF BLANKETS

Our home office reports that owing to very large orders for Army requirements the Blanket Manufacturers cannot cope with orders for ordinary goods. We however, anticipated this contingency in the early days of September and cabled for a repeat of our usual Season's Stock. This has just come to hand and we are in the fortunate position of being able to supply BLANKETS AS USUAL.

WHITE WITNEY BLANKETS

Quality B.

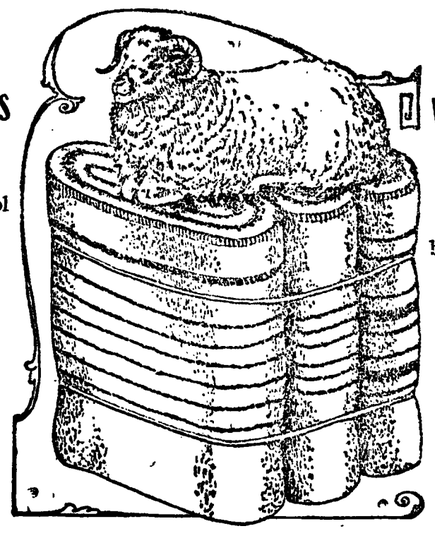
A Splendid White Wool Blanket. Full weight.

Size, 76×54 inches.

Rs. 10-8 the pair.

Size, 86×66 inches.

Rs. 15-8 the pair.



WHITE WITNEY BLANKETS.

Quality A.

Fine fleecy Blankets with blue borders. Full weight.

Size, 76×54 inches.

Rs. 12-8 the pair.

Size, 86×66 inches.

Rs. 17-8 the pair.

SPECIAL 700 WHITE WITNEY BLANKETS, in a most useful size, all white with blue borders, fine fleecy make, most cosy in use. Size, 86×66 inches. Price only Rs. 8-15 each or Rs. 17-8 the pair.

THESE BLANKETS ARE ALL REAL WITNEY MAKE.

THOROUGHLY DEPENDABLE AND VERY WARM

The prices quoted are extremely low in view of the undoubted shortage at home. Future prices must, we fear, be much higher.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO-DAY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.,

The Arcade, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT OUR BUSINESS IS NOT A

SMALL

ONE. WE HAVE BASED OUR PRICES SO THAT THE

PROFITS

ARE SUCH TO ENSURE A

QUICK

TURNOVER. THIS BEING SO OUR CUSTOMER

RETURNS

TO US FOR ALL PURCHASES KNOWING THAT GOOD VALUE IS OBTAINED BY PURCHASING

AT TREACHER'S

BEING LARGE BUYERS WE OBTAIN PREFERENTIAL TERMS AND ARE THEREFORE IN A POSITION TO LET OUR CLIENTS REAP THE BENEFIT,

FOR THE NEW YEAR

A VISIT TO OUR FORT PREMISES WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THE ABOVE STATEMENT.

COMPARE OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000

PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Graham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA. Manager.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES.

WAR WATCHES

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel, Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on strape and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, 37-8. Gold, Rs. 170.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, Rs. 37-8. Gold, Rs. 160.

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver, Rs. 40. Gold, Rs. 125.

THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Metal, Rs. 40. Silver, Rs. 47-8. Rolled-Gold, Rs. 60.

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands,

Rs. 10 extra.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Use "The Amulet"

Glare Protector. *(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)* For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses.

Price With Rs. 6. Case

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With Amber tinted Lenses and side Pieces Rs. 15
" Rayophyll " " " " Rs. 15

Saves a host of troubles

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras, Rangoon.

Head Offices:—
12, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above case oil prices.

Cooria, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE MANAGER.

The Treatment of

MALARIA

By

ESANOFELE

Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Street Fort, Bombay.

Proprietors: FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.

Beware of spurious imitations.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE'S SPECIALITIES

FRENCH COFFEE

	Per tin.	Per doz.
1-lb. tins	Rs. 0-12	Rs. 8-8
½ ,, ,,	,, 0-8	,, 4-8
¼ ,, ,,	,, 0-4	,, 2-8

"MOCHA" COFFEE

1-lb. tins	Rs. 1-2	Rs. 12-0
½ ,, ,,	,, 0-10	,, 6-8

TEAS

	Per tin.	Per doz
No. 1 1-lb. tins	Rs. 1-2	Rs. 11-0
No. 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-0	,, 9-0
No. 3 ,, ,,	,, 0-12	,, 8-0

Prices subject to Market fluctuations.

COFFEE Roasted by Gas and Ground by Electricity.

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7-lb. Air-Tight Tins *Packing charges*

Price Rs. 1- each. Rs. 12 per dozen. *Extra.*

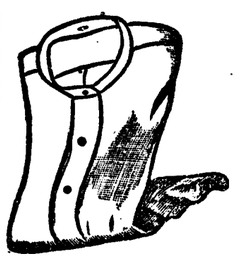
BREAD Made Twice a day, by the only Steam-Bakery in Bombay.

ARMY & NAVY CONTRACTORS. **PEARSE & Co.** BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! **SHIRTS!** **SHIRTS!**

Gent's White and Coloured Twill Shirts with soft and stiff cuffs, light and comfortable, superior workmanship, in almost all the sizes.



Zeypher Shirts with stiff and superior cuffs, elegant make, in sizes 16, 17 and 18.

All these wash well and last better than any others in market available at the price you pay here.

SUTOR & Co.,

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory,
18-20—ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WORKSHOP TOOLS, BATH ROOM FITTINGS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Cooking Stoves & Ranges, Railway Stores, Oil Engines, Jewellers' Rolling Mills, Wood Working Machinery, Sanitary Wares, Electric Light Chandeliers Telephones & Accessories Telescopic Ladders,

Sugar Cane Mills etc., etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LTD. (Stove Depot) 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DO YOU WANT TO DISPOSE OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE?

We buy furniture, etc., at better cash rates than the market and advance money as well if required. Every kind of satisfaction guaranteed

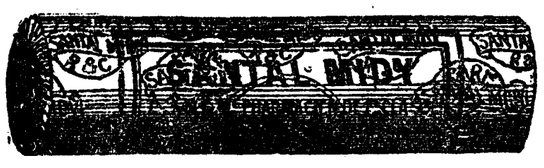
We stock substantial and artistic furniture of every variety for Drawings, Dining, Bedrooms, etc., and make any design to order.

We hire out furniture at most moderate rates Whole bungalows furnished at Rs. 30 and bedrooms complete at Rs. 10 and upwards.

KARIM MOOLJI & Co.

No. 36 Chakla, Bazaar,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

CURES IN 48 HOURS



FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

FRENCH PRUNES for Cooking Fresh arrival .. As. 14 per lb.

Or in 4-lb. Jars .. Rs. 3-6

7-lb. Jars .. Rs. 5-12

DRIED PEECHES .. As. 14 per lb.

IMPERIAL FRENCH PLUM for Dessert .. Re. 1-8 per Jar.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.